FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1872. NUMBER 199.

Mr. JOHN GILLESPIE,

The well-known Chimney Sweep, has just returned from an extensive western trip, and may be found at his old stand, No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY, ready to sweep your chimney, reset your grates, repair your heating furnace, &c. au19:w3t30

GENERAL POLITICS.

John Richter, Democrat, has been nominated for Congress from the Sixth Maryland District.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* of yesterday authoritatively announces that Chief Justice Church, after mature consideration, feels constrained by a sense of duty as well as by inclination to unqualifiedly decline the nomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention.

The second New Jersey District Republican Convention yesterday nominated S. A. Dobbins for Congress.

A dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., dated yesterday, says: Owing to the length of the ticket the vote of this city will not be definitely known until morning. The meagre facilities for receiving news from the interior will require several days before the definite vote is known. In this county, from returns as far heard from, the independent county ticket will carry over the regular Democratic ticket by a considerable majority. Returns from a portion of Lewis, Preston and Hancock counties give heavy majorities against the constitution and in favor of the independent candidates for Governor and Congressman. Returns as far as received place this county on the same footing.

Hand bills are in circulation in Nashville calling a meeting of workmen in that city next Monday, to meet Andrew Johnson, who is declared their candidate for Congress. The developments render it almost certain that Johnson intends to run as an independent candidate against the nominee of the Democratic State Convention.

Governor Hoffman has written a letter to the editor of the Albany (N. Y.) *Argus* declining a renomination, in which he says: It is asserted that my official action on the memorable 12th of July has arrayed in personal hostility to me a large body of voters, and that their opposition would endanger the federal and State tickets, the success of which I desire to promote. Nevertheless my own belief is that the great mass of the people, Catholic as well as Protestant, approve my course in that matter, and would say so very decidedly were the issue distinctly laid before them. Whatever others may think or say, I know I did what was right, and what the interests and safety of the people of all opinions demanded.

The Republicans of the Columbus (Ohio) District yesterday nominated James Taylor, of Perry county, for Congress, and Luther Donaldson, of Franklin, for elector.

Matilda Fletcher delivered a speech at Columbus, Ohio, last night, to a crowded house, under the auspices of the Grant club. Her address was enthusiastically received.

Carl Schurz is to speak in Ohio from September 4th to the 10th inclusive.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Michigan, met in joint convention at Grand Rapids yesterday, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Austin Blair; Lieutenant Governor, John C. Blanchard; Secretary of State, George H. House; Treasurer, James A. Hatten; Auditor General, Neil O'Heron; Land Commissioner, George H. Murdock; Attorney General, Mathew H. Maynard; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William Searns. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, substantially as follows: The first reaffirms the Cincinnati platform; the second indorses the nomination of Greeley and Brown; third, "that in Austin Blair, our candidate for Governor, we see all these high qualities of honesty, integrity, experience and devotion to the public welfare which qualify him for the honorable and important place."

The largest political meeting ever assembled in Eastern Kansas, was held in Paola yesterday by Grant and Wilson Republicans. Fully eight thousand people attended. Col. J. F. Stewart, of New York, and T. D. Wright Thatcher, of Lawrence, addressed the day meeting, and Col. J. D. Snoddy addressed several thousand in the evening.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Ohio district met at Lancaster yesterday and nominated Colonel James Taylor, of Penn county, by acclamation for Congress, and Luther Donaldson, of Columbus, for Presidentsal elector.

The following Congressional nominations were made in Illinois yesterday: Twelfth District Republican Convention, M. H. Chamberlain, of Cass county; Sixth District Republican, John C. Hawley, present member; Seventh District Liberal Republican, Wm. R. Morrison, of Monroe county.

The straight-out Democrats of Missouri met again in Jefferson City, last night, and appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Democrats of the State, which, it is said, will urge them to vote for the nominee of the Louisville Convention. Another meeting will be held to-day, when steps will be taken to elect delegates to the Louisville Convention.

Colonel Blanton Duncan will publish a card in this morning's Louisville papers, in which he denounces as a lie the statement that the Administration placed funds to his cadet in Washington. He says, "No money has been tendered me from Washington, nor would it be accepted. The expenses of the Commissioners, so far, have been borne by me, as future expenses will be, unless a subscription be made to defray them."

Judge George Hoadly speaks to-night at Cincinnati, on the late Cincinnati Convention and his connection with it. It is understood he will take occasion to show why he opposes Greeley, and to urge the obligation resting upon the original reformers to support Grant.

The Democrats of the third Texas district nominated D. C. Giddings for Congress.

Col. Moseby writes that Grant will carry Virginia unless O'Conor is nominated, who will then carry it by twenty-five thousand.

Copies of Blanton Duncan's circular calling for the election of delegates to Louisville were sent from Washington on Wednesday.

The New York *Times* considers the ticket nominated at Utica the strongest that could be made. Of the platform, it says that it pledges the Republican party to continue reform, and invites honest Democrats to assist in the work.

A Washington special reports that Judge Bond has arranged to have the enforcement act, as amended by the last session of Congress, put in force in North Carolina during the coming Presidential election.

Fred. Douglass made his first speech of the campaign before an immense audience at Bangor, Maine, last Wednesday night.

The Apollo Hall Democracy have decided to hold elections in all the Congressional districts of New York city, to elect delegates to the Louisville Convention. The Executive Committee will meet for this purpose this week, and also to recommend the support of General Dix.

The New Jersey straight-outs meet in Convention at Trenton, on Saturday, to elect delegates to Louisville, and to choose State electors. Addresses are to be made by Samuel J. Bayard and Judge Flanders.

The New York *Tribune* and *Herald* think General Dix the very strongest nomination which could have been made by the Republicans. Thurlow Weed influenced the Convention to take this course.

The Republicans of Butler county will hold mass meetings in that county as follows: One at Fairview, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September; one at Saxonburg, on Saturday, the 28th day of September; one at Harmony and Zelienople, on Tuesday, the 1st day of October; and one in Butler, on Thursday, the 3d day of October.

A prominent Cincinnati gentleman now in Europe says, in a private letter dated at Lucerne, Switzerland, August 2: "I met George H. Pendleton here. He does not talk politics—never said Greeley once. Where does he stand? The traveling Americans and the business people of Europe deprecate the election of Greeley as an event likely to be deplorable to American prosperity, and that must unsettle values of all kinds. He is looked upon as having become the candidate of the Tammany or Tweed party of New York and the rebels of the South—the worst enemies to American nationality and prosperity."

Vice President Colfax, in a letter to a friend in Washington, says there is no doubt for Indiana. She is sure in October, and will swell the electoral majority for Grant and Wilson in November.

Greeley must not be blamed, says the Rochester *Democrat*, for falling behind in the race. He cannot run very fast. He has the Confederacy on his back, Tammany in his arms, and North Carolina tar sticking to his heels!

We learn from one of our English exchange papers that a Scotch diver, at work on a sunken ship, was recently compelled to suspend operations on account of the fierce attacks of the lobsters and crabs that had taken possession of the vessel. That's what's the matter with Gratz.

Horace Greeley repeatedly pointed out in the campaign of 1868, that however decent a man Horatio Seymour might be, he could not, as President, be better than his party. This is as true of Greeley now as it was of Seymour then. Yet Mr. Greeley's own friends, says the New York *Times*, acknowledge that the worst men in the country compose his immediate party.

It is rumored that Greeley, being satisfied that he will be distanced in the Presidential race, proposes to withdraw in favor of O'Conor, who will, undoubtedly, be the choice of the Louisville Convention.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Politics in the Eastern Section of the County.

THE DEMOCRATS STILL DISCONTENTED AT GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

They Will Sell Out the Philosopher to Get Votes for Buckalew.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREENFIELD, August 21, 1872.

AGREEABLY DISAPPOINTED.

Having taken a few days in which to make a political reconnoissance, I am now ready to dot you my impressions of the political feeling in the eastern part of Washington county.

I have instituted a very careful inquiry among those who lead in and are conversant with the political sentiments of the people in this section, and I believe what I write you is as near the truth as we can arrive at in this stage of the campaign. Washington county, as you are aware, is a painfully conservative county, and a remarkably uncertain one. Its political certainty is a good deal like the Irishman's flea. Hence I come here armed and equipped for almost any kind of a move on the political board, and had fully prepared myself to be surprised at nothing, even at a universal swallow of the Chappaqua sage at a single gulp. But I find that I have not been a little astonished—for it was more than a surprise—certainly being a very agreeable astonishment. The political horizon is as clear as a cloudless sky, and there can be no reason why we should not sweep the whole county for the the entire Republican ticket.

THE DEFECTIONS FROM THE TWO PARTIES.

I will first notice the defections that the two parties have suffered from. Here, as elsewhere, there are a few defections from Grant in favor of Greeley, but the percentage is very small indeed. There are none in this town, two or three in the adjoining town, with a few scattered ones in the country districts, but with a full vote out, of both parties, there are not enough dissatisfied Republicans to endanger any Republican district in the county. There are far more dissatisfied Democrats than Republicans. There are a great many Democrats in this and the adjoining town, and also in the country districts, who positively aver that they will under no circumstances vote for Mr. Greeley. The party lash may bring them into orthodox Democratic ranks, but it is very doubtful, for they are men who mean what they say.

GRANT WILL MORE THAN HOLD HIS OWN.

My own impression is that Grant will "hold his own" here without any marked variation from the vote of 1868, except, of course, the natural increase of whom Grant will get his proportion. But the Republican leaders here assure me that Grant will get an increased majority. So mote it be, but I shall build no castles, even of air, on any such foundation.

A HUGE JOKE.

There is a marked feature of the great political "flop," that I have observed elsewhere, and that is that the Democrats treat Greeley's nomination as a huge joke. One of the stiffest Democrats here remarked that they had borrowed Greeley, and laughed heartily over the joke. My gods! Is it possible that intelligent men will so lamentably abandon all principle and then laugh over it? It is the extremest folly to talk of trusting such a party in power. There is not an enthusiastic Democrat in this section of the country, except in their devotion to Buckalew and Billy McClelland. There is a large club of "Brick Pomeroy's" *Democrat* taken here and they are specially adapted to bring about the conversion of political sinners to the import of the incorruptable Greeley. There is no doubt in the world but that they would gladly sell Greeley out to elect Buckalew. An old Democrat remarked to me, that they would have nominated the "Devil" if they could only beat Grant.

OUR STATE TICKET.

There is no dissatisfaction here about the Republican State ticket. The baseless charges against General Hartranft are well understood here. "Deacon" White's letter has reached the people and confirmed them in the belief that the whole ery raised against Hartranft was an electioneering dodge. The State ticket will command the support of the entire Republican vote, and I have not heard of a single vote that will fail to vote straight. In fact when one of our good old-fashioned Republicans here was asked if General Hartranft would get the Republican vote, he looked surprised at the apparent foolishness of the question and said of course he would. I am more than ever convinced that we are laying up for ourselves a glorious old-fashioned Republican victory in October.

THE CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

The district tickets are safe, judging from the temper of the people. Mr. Moore, candidate for Congress, is a worthy man, and enjoys the full confidence of his Washington county neighbors. He will make us a good Representative, and must be elected.

To my surprise, I have found Hon. J. S. Rutan the most popular candidate before the people, outside of Grant and Wilson. He will run ahead of the party vote in the section of country referred to. The reason of this is that he has been a faithful Representative, and as the fable has people, as he has his other constituents, great favors. He has worked for their interests faithfully and laboriously, and is now looked upon as one of the hardest working members in the Pennsylvania Legislature. The people speak of him as being a good man, and even the Democrats have not a word to say against him, while they do not know their own candidate for State Senate. With the present temper of the people J. S. Rutan will be re-elected by a largely increased majority, and unless there are great reactionary changes between now and October his majority will be still larger.

QUIET CAMPAIGN.

There is but little excitement here as yet about the campaign. The work has just been commenced in the county, and by judicious work and careful canvassing, the county can be carried by the Republicans, by a fair majority. But in order to do so, there must be no opening up of feuds nor too much attention to personalities. There must be united work or we cannot win. The Democracy will be at work as soon as they get Greeley settled rightly in their stomachs, which will not take an average Democratic stomach a great while to do, and then we must strip to the most lotly contested campaign in the history of this country. F. S. R.

WAYNESBURG.

Political Outlook in Greene County —Republicans Aroused.

[From Our Special Correspondence.]

WAYNESBURG, Pa., August 21, 1872.

The campaign opened vigorously some three or four weeks ago in Greene county, and the earnestness increases with each day. A number of Republican meetings have been held in different parts of the county. A Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club has been organized here, composed of live, working men, who have the best interests of the nation at heart. The club is already doing good service. They have the Town Hall as a club-room, in which weekly meetings are held.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last Thursday evening, and an eloquent address was delivered by Captain L. C. Reeves, of New Jersey, which was received with frequent and loud applause. After the meeting bon-fires were kindled and an impromptu procession, under command of Henry C. Sayers, Esq., paraded the streets, with lights, banners, flags and music, cheer after cheer being given for North Carolina, Grant, Wilson, Hartranft and the whole Republican ticket.

On Friday a good meeting was held at Jolleytown, and Saturday a large and earnest meeting assembled at Rogersville, which was addressed by Capt. Reeves, Col. John Buchanan, Hon. J. B. Donley and Hon. J. C. Flenniken, holding the audience attentivly for four hours. The speeches were all excellent, Capt. Donley's being one of the best we have yet listened to, he going into the financial question thoroughly.

The Waynesburg Cornet Band enlivened the occasion.

We found no Liberals in that section, but instead quite a number of Democrats who will not take the "sugar-coated pill"—H. G.,—and have declared for President Grant.

The Greeleyites are commencing to hold meetings, but they work as those who march to sure defeat. The Liberal paper which is speaking, having that to the old-time orators of the Democratic party.

One Liberal left a meeting a few nights since and saying he was disgusted with such speeches, and was now for Grant, and so they will rally to the glorious old standard.

The Greeleyites first claimed this county by 2,500, since then they have reduced their claim to 2,000, and last to 1,800. Their usual majority is about 1,600.

There is a small defection in this place (some of them opposing our ticket the past year or two), but through the county scarcely any Liberals exist. For all that do we do more than gain in honest Democratic votes. In fact we anticipate reducing the Liberal-Democratic majority in this county some three or four hundred.

Rev. A. G. Baker and Charles S. Hickey (colored) left this morning as delegates to the Convention at Harrisburg on the 2nd inst. The colored voters are enthusiastic for Grant, and will vote solid for him and the whole ticket.

No more earnest, hard working, radical Republicans can be found in the State than those of "Little Greene." All are awake to the duties of the hour and will perform them. TAX.

Hon. E. H. Rollins of New Hampshire, whom forcible and convincing speech in favor of the the *Tribune* claimed as for Greeley, made a re-election of Grant and Wilson at Portsmouth, a few nights ago. The editor of the Portsmouth *Chronicle* says that the same evening a Democratic acquaintance said to him: "Rollins made a good speech, and no mistake," adding, after a brief pause, "that there, how easy it is to make a good Republican speech! A man can go straight ahead; there is nothing to dodge!"

—The California wheat crop is the largest ever harvested.

GENERAL BANKS.

The True Cause of His Defection.

[To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:]

In the letter of General N. P. Banks declaring for Greeley, he ingeniously places his abandonment of the Republican party solely upon what he calls patriotic grounds and a desire to promote the good of the whole country. One would think, from reading that letter, that its author was one of the most disinterested patriots in the whole land, and that he had no personal grievances to avenge or ambitious purposes to serve. It is important, therefore, that attention be called to some facts in the history of the late war which are doubtless unknown to many, and have probably been forgotten by those who were familiar with them at the time of their occurrence.

It will be remembered by many of those who served under General Grant at Vicksburg that as soon as the Army of the Tennessee crossed the Mississippi river and won the battle of Port Gibson, causing the evacuation of Grand Gulf, it was understood that General Banks was using all the influence he had to have General Grant, with his army, abandon the movement on Vicksburg, and go to his assistance in an attack upon Port Hudson. The garrison of Port Hudson consisted, I think, of some six or seven thousand Confederates, while General Banks had an army vastly superior in numbers and entirely adequate to its capture. Yet he wanted the grand army of General Grant, numbering some forty thousand men, to turn its back upon this important movement and allow Vicksburg to be reinforced, and stand as the gate through which the armies of Lee and Johnston were to be indefinitely supplied. Every soldier knew that in the capture of Vicksburg the back-bone of the rebellion would be broken; that Port Hudson would fall as a necessary consequence, and such was the result. If the advice of General Banks had been taken in this instance, it might and probably would have turned the whole tide of affairs against us.

But the point to which attention is especially invited is to the following correspondence, taken from the "Report on the Conduct of the War, 1865—vol. 2, Red River Expedition." It will be seen from this what estimate Gen. Grant put upon the services of the man who was variously designated as the commissary of Stonewall Jackson, Dick Taylor, and Kirby Smith. It may be that when the recent letter of Gen. Banks was written he had forgotten all this, and it may be that, if recollected, it did not influence his action in avowing his opposition to Gen. Grant; and yet it would look to an impartial observer as more than probable that he had at least some unpleasant recollections of the matters alluded to, and thought this a suitable time for retaliation for revenge.

ONE OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Allen telegraphed me that Gen. Banks had taken a large amount of river transportation to New Orleans, preparatory to a move up Red river; also that a staff officer was collecting transportation for Sherman at the same move. This was crippling us here for transportation and I stepped it. I expected Sherman, however, to go to Shreveport and form a junction with Steele's movement, if Banks has not the force to send. I would suggest that Sherman himself go in person, if a part of his troops go.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD, CULPEPPER C. H., March 25, 1864.

GENERAL: In the campaign which it is desirable to commence as soon as our veterans return, it is important to have some one near Banks who can issue orders to him and see that they are obeyed. This will be specially important if a move is made against ——, as I now calculate upon.

I am, General, very respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

CULPEPPER, VA., April 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

Please send General Hunter to report to me. From the last dispatches from Maj. Gen. Banks, I fear he is going to be late in his spring movement, and I am desirous of sending an officer of rank with duplicates of his orders, and with further instructions.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

CULPEPPER, VA., April 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

You can see from Gen. Brayman's dispatch to me something of Gen. Banks's despair. He has been satisfied for the last nine months that to keep Gen. Banks in command was to neutralize a large force and support it most expensively.

Although I do not insist on it, I think the best interests of the service demand that General Reynolds should be placed in command at once, and that he name his own successor to the command of New Orleans.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

[INDORSEMENT.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

This telegram shown to the President by order of the Secretary of War. The President replied, that he must delay acting on it for the present.

H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen., Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, CULPEPPER, VA., April 25, 1864.

Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I would send orders to Gen. Steele to return to Little Rock; to Gen. Banks, to return himself immediately to New Orleans, and make preparations to carry out his previous instructions the moment his troops returned; to place the senior officer under himself in command of the troops in the field, with instructions to see the gunboats safely out of the Red River as soon as possible, and then return all the troops rapidly to where they belong. If before receiving these instructions he has taken Shreveport, then to leave Gen. Steele and the navy in charge of the river, giving Gen. Steele, if necessary, all of the troops.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.Gen.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, VA., August 6, 1864.

Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

A. J. Smith will have to stay with General Banks until the gunboats are out of their difficulty. General Banks ought to be ordered to New Orleans, and leave all further execution of Red River in other hands. I have just received two private letters, one from New Orleans and one anonymous from the 13th Corps, giving deplorable accounts of General Banks' management. His own report and these letters clearly show all his disaster to be attributable to his own incompetency. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

April 26, 1863.

General Halleck:

I send this sketch, just received from Admiral Porter, with a very long letter full and *strong*, but evidently designed for me alone. I would be willing to send it to Secretary Chase or Grant, but I fear some expressions as to General Banks would not be proper. I fear for Steele, but messengers have been sent him from every quarter.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

CULPEPPER, VA., April 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

General Banks' dispatch of the 17th received.

I do not see that better orders can be given than those sent a few days ago. * * *

General Banks, by his failure, has absorbed ten thousand veteran troops that should now be with General Sherman, and thirty days of his own, that would have been moving toward Mobile, and this without accomplishing any good result. U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

CULPEPPER, VA., May 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

* * * It is now too late for Smith's force to return to be of any use in the spring campaign, but I do think it a waste of strength to trust Gen. Banks with a large command or an important expedition. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, VA., May 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Halleck:

Private letters and official statements from the Department of the Gulf show such a state of affairs there as to demand, in my opinion, the immediate removal of Gen. Banks. The army has undoubtedly confidence in him. * * *

If Canby has simply relieved Banks in command of the department, then the change will be satisfactory. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

FRANKFORD SPRINGS.

A Cozy Summer Resort—Comfort and Pleasure at Reasonable Rates.

[To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANKFORD SPRINGS, August 20, 1872.

I am satisfied, from my experience and observation, that there is no place in Western Pennsylvania more deserving of favor as a summer resort than Frankford Springs, in Beaver county. It cannot be surpassed in beauty of location. The waters of the springs are highly beneficial for invalids, being impregnated with iron, sulphur and alum. There is a large company of ladies and gentlemen here from Steubenville. We have delightful and comfortable hops nearly every night. The boarding and general accommodations are very good, and our host, Mr. McGinnis, is courteous and attentive. The terms are reasonable, and the best accommodations furnished for eight dollars a week.

SUBSCRIBER.

The election in Maine will take place on Monday, September 9th, when State officers and members of Congress are to be voted for. The candidates for Governor are Sidney Perham, Republican, and Charles P. Kimball, Democrat and Liberal. Sidney Perham, who is the present Governor, had a majority last year of 10,631. The Republican candidates for Congress in the respective districts are John H. Burleigh, William P. Frye, James G. Blaine, Samuel F. Hersey and Eugene Hale, all of whom will probably be elected, as the districts are Republican by majorities varying from 1,210 to 1,640. The Democratic candidates for Congress, except in the Second District, where there is no opposition, are William H. Clifford, Thomas S. Lang, Marcellus Emery, and Frederick A. Pike. Messrs. William P. Frye, James G. Blaine and Eugene Hale are members of the present Congress, and of the opposition candidates, Messrs. Thomas H. Lang and Frederick A. Pike are Liberal Republicans.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAMPAIGN.

National Labor Reform Convention.

THE "THIEVES' OWN TICKET" DENOUNCED.

Partial Returns of West Virginia Election.

NOMINATIONS BY THE ARKANSAS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Liberal and Democratic Coalition in Missouri.

National Labor Reform Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—The Labor Reformers of the United States held a National Convention to-day for the purpose of taking action in regard to the approaching Presidential election. The convention was not a large one, but was important, as the delegates represented two or three hundred societies of workingmen in various sections of the country. Max Hammond, of New York, was elected temporary chairman.

A lively scene ensued during the session. On motion to nominate a President and Vice President, a large number of delagates jumped to their feet to express their views, and a commotion took place which attracted the attention of people passing on the street. Some denounced the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore as the *thieves' own ticket*. The members finally united on a proposition to present the name of Charles O'Conor, of New York, and appointed Senator Salisbury, of Delaware, to the Louisville Convention in September.

Committees on credentials, resolutions and organization were appointed. Wm. H. Irving, of Ohio, was apeointed permanent Chairman. Mr. Irving, on taking the chair, denounced the so-called Labor Reformers who intended selling the suffrage of the Labor Reformers to either Grant or Greeley. He hoped that this Convention would nominate its own candidates, let the result be what it might. He would suggest that they should not support either Greeley or Grant.

Mr. Irving continued his remarks for some time, and was frequently applauded.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we, National Labor Reformers in Convention assembled, declare that we regret that our candidates have withdrawn from the field, for which no reason we are utterly at a loss to know, that this conduct is such as meets with our disapprobation, and leaves a suspicion on the reputation of those men that they were influenced by their action by the mercenaries of either Grant or Greeley.

Resolved, That under no circumstance will we support either Grant or Greeley, for the reason that neither of them can be relied upon to protect the interests of this party; that we consider those men as so closely identified with mere parties as to preclude all possibility of either of them doing justice to the working people of this great republic; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we proceed with the business of this Convention as will best serve our interests, and take such action as will aid us in nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, or such future action as this Convention in their wisdom may suggest or adopt.

These resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported a list of one hundred and fifty accredited delegates.

A motion that the convention proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States was lost.

A motion was made that a committee of thirty be appointed to confer with the Louisiana Convention on the best means of carrying on the campaign to a successful issue was carried by 153 to 20.

The following were then appointed the following named gentlemen as such committee: D. W. Hersey, of New York; John F. Gardener, New York; John P. Grew, New York; John Hickley, Pennsylvania; Thos. H. Harvey, Pennsylvania; Thos. Milligan, Pennsylvania; Peter McDermott, New Jersey; Theo. Gee, Maine; Jasper Rogers, New Hampshire; William Williams, Vermont; William Albert, Massachusetts; H. W. C. Monnett, Treasurer, Toledo, Indiana; A. R. Bemus, Indiana; Matthew Riley, Illinois; P. M. Temple, Iowa; E. P. Dunbar, Wisconsin; D. B. Fellows, Michigan; William Davis, Michigan; J. T. Afterguf, Michigan; M. W. Cole, Colorado; Chas. Gibson, California; Chas. Graff, Kentucky; George Salladay, Kentucky; Peter Johnson, Louisiana; Charles Murry, Louisiana; Eugene M. Case, Missouri; L. P. Kane, Missouri, and Lewis M. Lent, Wisconsin.

The Chairman and Secrtaries of the Convention will accompany the committee to Louisville.

A motion was made that the committee appointed by the Convention to confer with the committee of Chas. O'Conor, of New York, for President of the United States, and Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, for Vice President. The motion was carried with great enthusiasm, which continued some time.

A motion that a committee often be appointed by the Chair to prepare an address, setting forth the principles of the Convention, to be presented to the Louisville Convention by the Committee, was adopted. The Chair appointed the Committee.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Missouri Liberal and Democratic Conventions.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—The Liberal Republican Convention met in Jefferson City at nine o'clock. A committee of three from the Democratic Convention appeared, and announced that the convention, regarding the nomination of a joint ticket, stated that it was the desire of the Democrats to act in harmony with the Liberals and move forward in a solid column to success.

President Gilmore replied in suitable terms.

Colonel Grosvenor, in behalf of the Conference Committees, reported that both committees had arranged to divide the State and electoral ticket, as reported, each convention to select the candidates allotted to its party, when both conventions would meet in joint session and ratify the whole ticket. Grosvenor also reported that the committees manifested the most hearty and sincere desire to effect a union, and act in harmony with the Liberals.

The report was adopted unanimously, amid loud cheers, and a committee of three appointed to ratify the Democratic Convention of the adoption of the conference report by the Liberals.

The Democratic Convention met again in Jefferson City, at nine o'clock this morning. The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution endorsing the Cincinnati Platform, and the adoption of it as the platform of the convention which was agreed to with only one dissenting voice. The Conference Committee then reported that they had agreed to give the Liberals the electors for the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth Districts, and one electoral at large, and Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Register of Lands, the Democrats to have the remaining ticket. The report was adopted with a few dissenting votes from St. Louis delegates.

Nominations being next in order, the following ticket was chosen: Judges of Supreme Court, B. F. Sayers, Irving, H. Vouchee, Fifth, Sherwood and Washington Adams, all Democrats, and Gov. Silas Woodson, Democrat, of Buchanan county; Lieutenant Governor, C. H. Frost, Liberal, of Phelps county; Secretary of State, E. J. Weigel, Liberal, of St. Louis; Register of Lands, Frederick Soloman, Liberal, of St. Charles county.

Arkansas Republican Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, August 22.—The Republican State Convention adjourned to-day, after nominating the following ticket: Governor, Elpho Baxter; Lieutenant Governor, V. V. Smith; Treasurer, H. Page; Auditor, Stephen Wheeler; Attorney General, L. D. W. Yanley; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. C. Carbin, colored; Land Commissioner, Thos. Fifer, Indiana; Stephenson; Superintendent of Penitentiary, H. B. Robinson, colored; Congressman at large, Jno. M. Bradley.

The platform endorses the platform and nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, recognizing the equality of all men before the law, without regard to color; pledges support to the free school system, but in favor of the Civil Rights Bill as amended so as to do away with circuit superintendents; favors a firm and impartial registration of all legal voters; heartily endorses the action of Congress in providing for supervisors; favors the adoption of the pending amendment to the State Constitution removing all disabilities by the next Legislature, and its submission to the people within sixty days thereafter; endorses the action of Congress in passing the amnesty bill, but takes the ground that that act does not enfranchise any man disfranchised by the constitution of Arkansas; favors a reduction of taxation, etc.

After the adjournment of the convention, a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention organized, and delegates were appointed to the Pittsburgh Convention.

West Virginia Election.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 22.—The vote in this city to-day was the largest ever cast. The ticket was very long, and the scratching and crossfiring was unprecedented. The vote cannot be counted so as to be announced to-night. The vote was on the new Constitution and for Congressmen, State officers and county officers. The vote, as far as counted up to this hour (midnight), indicates large opposition gains, and that the county has voted by two or three hundred majority for the rejection of the Constitution, and for Jacob, for Governor. Brown, Republican, is probably elected sheriff by three or four hundred majority. This is the most lucrative office in the State, and there was a great fight for it.

The news from other points is meagre, but of a similar character. Hancock county promises to double its usual Republican majority.

GREEN BRIER, White Sulphur Springs, August 22.—The election in this section of the State passed off quietly as far as heard from. A full vote was polled—the largest on record. In this township there are about four hundred majority for Camden and the adoption of the constitution. This county (Green Brier) has evidently gone largely for Camden, and the adoption of the constitution.

Mayor Matthews, Democratic candidate for Attorney General is largely ahead of his ticket in this county. The count will not be in before to-morrow. The negroes, with few exceptions, voted solid against the adoption of the constitution and for Jacobs, independent candidate.

The telegraph wires are down between New Richmond and Charleston, on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and no returns can be received from that locality.

NEW YORK.

Dr. Schœppe Confident of Acquittal.

The Numancia Declared a Plague Ship—An Illegal Engraver Arrested—Proceedings of the R. W. Lodge of Odd Fellows.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1872.

ARRIVAL OF A SANDWICH ISLAND PRINCE.

Prince Sarralio, of the Sandwich Islands, arrived here yesterday, and proceeded to Washington.

DR. SCHOEPPE.

A Washington special says Doctor Schœppe, whose second trial for the murder of Miss Steinnecke begins in Carlisle, Pa., next week, is very confident of acquittal, on the ground that some of the most important witnesses to the previous trial will not be present. He says he has been receiving offered large amounts of money and a discharge from prison if he would withdraw his claim against the estate of Miss Steinnecke.

I. O. O. F.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met again this morning. A resolution to compel subordinates to pay one dollar per week and a discharge from prison if he would withdraw his claim against the estate of Miss Steinnecke.

At the afternoon session a long debate was had on the question of assessing each member twenty cents, but no decision was reached. The Grand Lodge will end their labors to-day.

A PLAGUE SHIP.

The Spanish frigate Numancia has been condemned by the health officers as a plague ship. She is undoubtedly an old infected ship, and new cases of malignant disease break out daily. The applications of her commander for divers to clean her bottom and for coal have been denied.

WALTER SCOTT MONUMENT.

The Walter Scott monument to be erected by Scotch residents of this city in Central Park is expected in a few days from Edinburgh, which it has been modeled after the original Scott statue in Grosvenor Square.

ILLEGAL ENGRAVING.

An engraver named Cunningham was arrested here, charged with manufacturing bogus warrants of Mississippi, 6's which, it is said, fifty thousand dollars have been paid at the Auditor's office in that State.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT CORNER.

The recent collapse of the wheat corner at Chicago does not affect parties here, as the dealers at the New York Produce Exchange held aloof from it.

THE VISITING PRINCES.

Prince Saxe Coburg, and his brother, Prince Philippe, visited Wall street to-day.

BOSTON.

Letter From Senator Wilson on the Drinking Habits of Public Men.

BOSTON, August 22.—The Boston *Journal* to-morrow will publish the following from Senator Wilson:

Natick, August 21, 1872.—Rev. C. W. Denison—Sir: I have just read, in the Springfield *Republican* of this date, your letter on the drinking habit of public men. I am astonished at seeing myself quoted as saying to you in a conversation last winter that "President Grant drinks too much. I have told him so. Senator Wilson, you say, will not deny this." I do deny it in the most emphatic language that I ever said anything of the kind to you or anything that resembled it. Your statement is unqualifiedly false. During the last nine years I have been at Grant headquarters hundreds of times. I have seen him in his camp, in his family, at his own table, at the table of others, at home and abroad, and I have never seen him under the influence of intoxicating liquors. I remember distinctly one such occasion. You referred to slanders concerning the President's drinking habits, I said to you what I have said to others, that I regretted that the President used intoxicating liquors at all, that I wished he would take the pledge, and that I had a mind to ask him to join the Congressional Temperance Society. What I said of the President I have said of all our public men who use intoxicating drinks or tobacco, and to others. I have for many years felt that if our public men would wholly abstain from their use as a beverage they would confer lasting benefits upon their country and upon their race. Nor have I any doubt, sir, that if the truth could be known in regard to the cases referred in your singularly reckless statements, it would appear that each one of them was a cruel and malignant slander. H. WILSON.

MEMPHIS.

Rumors of a Collision Between Whites and Blacks.

MEMPHIS, August 22.—Rumors of a collision between whites and blacks at Colliersville, on the Charleston Railroad, growing out of the lynching of a negro named John Brown, a few nights since, hyve been current here this evening. At about five o'clock Sheriff Curry received a telegram asking for assistance, and immediately summoned a posse of fifty men, and left on a train for that place.

From passengers by the 9:30 train to-night it seems that a body of armed negroes, estimated at from three hundred to four hundred, are assembled about two miles from Colliersville, and the Sheriff, with two hundred armed men, has gone to meet them. The negroes had arrested several planters and proposed to try them by court martial. As the telegraph operators there had accompanied the Sheriff's posse, it is impossible to obtain any definite information at this writing, but there is considerable excitement here to-night in consequence, and fears of a bloody collision are entertained.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

MILWAUKEE, August 22.—The second day's races at the cold Springs Course were well attended, notwithstanding the intense heat. The first was a trotting race, free to all that never beat 2:30. The entries were Lizzie D., Chance, Lady Franklin, and Lady Dodge. The race was won by Lizzie; time 2:39. The second race, free to all that never beat 2:30, with the entries of Badger Girl, Lady Kate, Katie Hazard, Capitola, and German Maid, was won by Badger Girl; best time 2:31¼. To-morrow there will be two trotting races for all that never beat 2:27 and 2:24.

AQUATIC.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A five mile rowing match, for $500 a side, has been arranged between John Biglin and Ellis Ward, to take place at Nyack, September 16.

TITUSVILLE.

Meeting of Oil Producers and Refiners—Drilling Operations to be Suspended for Six Months.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 22.—There was a large meeting of producers and refiners to-day at Parker's Landing. Representatives from all the districts in the oil regions were present. The object of the meeting was to devise some feasible plan to decrease the production of oil so as to enhance the prices, as it is claimed that the prices now existing are too low to enable it to be produced with profit. Resolutions were passed binding the operators to suspend drilling operations for six months after September 1st, which, it is believed, will be agreed upon generally. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday, the 28th, during which time the resolutions are to be circulated for signers.

CHICAGO.

Appe

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....T. P. REED
T. P. BOYD & SON.....D. L. FLEMING
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do for 6 months	5 00
Do for 3 months	2 50
Do for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscriptions	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and state, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113¾.

THE *Post* admits the correctness of our statement that Reeves, a Greeleyite, brought the coolies to Beaver Falls. He was a principal, not an agent, however.

THE Labor Reform organization may be said to be disbanded. The convention just held at Columbus, Ohio, leaves each member of the organization free to vote as he may deem best. A motion to cast the vote of the party for Greeley and Brown was defeated, the members refusing to be captured by this organization.

THE remarks submitted through our columns by a merchant, criticising Dr. King's political speech, are pertinent and proper. If the doctor failed to make a good diagnosis of his patient when he declared that the country "is nearly ruined," is he much short of being a political quack? The indication of quackery is that a person assumes a profession that he knows nothing about.

THE book for the registry of the names of those who are willing to entertain soldiers and sailors at the forthcoming National Convention is now open at the Lincoln Club rooms. Several of our citizens have already announced the number they propose to entertain, and it is desirable that the list shall be made up as promptly as possible. Call at the Club Room and state how many you will find entertainment for.

THE impeachment of Judge Barnard is accepted gratefully, both in this country and Europe. Personally he had many elements of popularity, but he was so undisguisedly corrupt, that in his influence he reached out over the civilized world. Europe and America are so intimately conjoined in business interest that a corrupt judge in New York could readily place his hand on capitalists in Europe. The example made of him will also have a purifying effect.

THAT the nomination of Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, for Governor by the Republicans, will compel the Liberals of that State to change their tactics, we have no doubt. It is already intimated that the Apollo Hall Democracy will support Dix for Governor, and O'Conor for President in case he is nominated at Louisville and accepts. We would not be surprised if Mr. Greeley this fall would come in behind in his own State with his usual number of votes wanting.

SEVERAL of our contemporaries seem mystified as to the cause of the Dublin and Belfast riots. They have their origin in the repeal of the religious processions act. As a result, the bitterly hostile religious denominations of the cities named indulged in processions out of which grew the riots. It is the same spirit that gave rise to the Orange riots in New York, and represents the love of an Irishman for a "wee bit of a fight." The culmination of it would be in relicensing Donnybrook fair.

THE work of disintegration in the Liberal-Democratic ranks has already begun in the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio. The Democrats, finding themselves powerful, chose to gobble up the offices of profit, and confer on the Liberals those of honor only. As a result, the family is not the happiest imaginable. The Liberals there are not so meek as the Liberals in this county, as here the Democracy did precisely the same thing, and the Liberals ate their humble pie gratefully. Even Dr. King saw good pathological omens in it.

IT IS quite amusing occasionally to notice the particular manner in which the *Tribune*, of New York, manages to blow hot and cold on the same general question. Several persons mentioned for Republican nomination for Governor in New York, for reasons of their own, preferred not to run. Thereupon, the *Tribune* infers that the grapes hang rather high, and that fear of being beaten is the controlling motive in that direction. It so happens that Seymour and Church do not desire the Liberal-Democratic nomination. In these cases, pure and patriotic motives influence their judgment.

IT IS QUITE palpable that the Spanish Government is not to be so easily quit of Dr. Houard as it at first thought. The doctor is about to prefer claims for the loss of property and practice, and the United States must press this question on the attention of the Spanish Government. The first question to be disposed of, however, is the citizenship of Dr. Houard. It will be remembered that the Spanish Government disputes his claim to American citizenship, and was cautious not to commit itself on this question when granting his release. This done, and if settled in the doctor's favor, then that of compensation comes in. We hope our Government will strongly press this matter, if the evidence is clear and convincing.

OF COURSE, newspapers must publish the news, even of prize fights. But we submit that it amounts to an encouragement of a brutal and contemptible occupation, and oftentimes to the elevating into a sort of heroism of miserable men who are hardly worth hanging. In the cases of Mace and O'Baldwin, it is evident that they courted arrest, and this failing, they disagreed as to referees as the best means of avoiding a fight. We merely allude to this as showing the craven and contemptible spirit of the men over whom so much interest has been manifested. Had they really wished to pummel each other, they might readily have stopped in the Alleghenies, and without pomp or parade, have beaten each other's face out of shape. It were wise to leave them unnoticed. They are as contemptible as they are drunken and brutish.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* has a piquant way, all its own, of dealing with the virtuous Forneys, who are apparently so anxious to have the State Treasury properly kept. It says of them: "D. C. Forney arrived in this city on Monday evening, carrying an apparently well-filled carpet bag, and it was generally rumored yesterday that he had come here for the express purpose of paying into the State Treasury the SIX THOUSAND OR MORE DOLLARS he received from George O. Evans as his percentage on the collection of the war claims; but upon inquiry this morning we learn from the State Treasurer and Auditor General that no money has been refunded thus far by Mr. Forney or others of those connected with the Evans affair. The rumor, therefore, that the State Treasurer had received six thousand dollars from him is not true, and presume Mr. Mackey is sorry that he didn't get the money." The Forneys stand, before the State, self-convicted recipients of a portion of the Evans plunder. Hence the point in the above.

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW YORK.

The action of the Republican State Convention of New York, so harmoniously taken, now that Fenton, Greeley & Co. are out of the way, shows that the party in New York purposes to make a gallant fight for victory in that State. This course of the Convention was evidently wise, both as to the selection of candidate for Governor, and the platform adopted. General Dix, in his usual affiliations is a Democrat; but he belongs to that incorruptible class of Democrats whose patriotism has always been superior to party. He it was that electrified the nation, while a member of Buchanan's cabinet, by directing that whoever attempts to pull down the flag, shoot him on the spot. Surrounded by traitors, and in the cabinet of a vacillating Democratic President, he rose equal to the situation, and held back the rebels till Lincoln came into power. Since then in his mission to France, in his opposition to Tammany, and in helping to overthrow the corrupt Erie combination, he has shown himself a man of honesty, nerve and force. He stands well with honest Democrats, and will poll a heavy vote. His nomination will probably compel the Democrats to nominate Judge Church, their strongest man, and will occasion a contest of great vigor and power. We go so far as to hope that the State will be carried for the Republican ticket.

The platform adopted is also of a peculiarly noble type. It declares in favor of individual security and equality, reform in the State in the interests of honesty and economy, affirms the sanctity of the pensions due to soldiers, their widows and children, and welcomes honest Democrats to the ranks of the Republican party. It points out that the State debt had increased under Democratic rule, over six and a half millions of dollars, while the National debt, under Republican rule, has been reduced over three and a quarter hundred millions, and taxation reduced one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. These are striking facts. It shows that peculation and ruin attended Democratic, while honesty and the payment of debt are accompaniments of Republican administration.

This showing brings out the administration of this State in striking contrast with that of Democrats in New York. Here, in the face of all the wild and baseless allegations made against our Auditor General and State Treasurer, the fact remains undisputed that our debt has been regularly reduced, and stands practically to-day, at only about nineteen million dollars. While Republican officials here are maligned, they go steadily forward in the performance of their duties, like honest men. In New York the opposite class go equally steadily forward, sinking a rich and prosperous State in debt. And the *Tribune* and such journals, pretendingly in the interest of reform, support the thieves and scoundrels of New York, and vilify the officers of the Commonwealth. These facts point out the nature of this reform, and show that in place of honest reform, the Liberal-Democratic movement is what is changed, a new Tammany enterprise in disguise. Another significant fact is, that not till the corrupt politicians who surround Greeley had left the Republican party, was it able to rise to the honorable position in New York it now occupies.

We wish the purified Republican party in New York success. We are very hopeful that they will achieve it. They have started right in utterly repudiating all sympathy for the ring politicians who misgovern that city and State. And they have proven that the movement now started is more than empty words, by nominating for the chief place on their ticket a man who has been proof against corruption all his life long. His very name is a synonym of honesty. We believe if a gallant and united fight is made, Greeley's State candidate may be beaten in his very citadel of strength. This done, and Greeley must of necessity be overwhelmingly beaten throughout the entire North.

THE PROSPECT.

The question is frequently asked us by persons who do not take an active part in politics—men of high character and unselfish motives—what do you really think of the prospects in this State and the nation? Is there a revulsion from Democracy to Republicanism going forward? We answer, the writing editor of this paper has been out among the people in various sections of the State, at meetings, and has been situated so that he could hear very much that is said, in the freest manner, regarding the political situation. The universal testimony is, that "here"—wherever he might happen to be—"all is right," but at some other point it is wrong. That point reached, and the same testimony is given. Also, we have been at no place at all as yet where there are not vastly more Democrats who are determined to vote for Grant and Wilson, than there are Republicans who will vote for Greeley and Brown. Still further, our observation is that the tide is rapidly turning altogether in favor of Grant and Wilson.

The State ticket is not improving in its strength as rapidly as the national, yet so much advance has been made in the right direction that we regard the State perfectly safe to-day for Hartranft and the State ticket. Every day adds to its strength. The six weeks that yet remain of the canvass will, in our judgment, add one thousand votes per week to the Republican majority, and perhaps more. It is possible that we are in error, but our information is so direct and apparently accurate that we feel safe in the statements we make. It is idle, as yet, to talk of majorities. When the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention is over, and we are within a week of the election, we may speak of majorities. No estimate now made can, by any possibility, be reliable.

Italian Immigration.

The *Emancipazione*, an Italian journal, has collected statistics on the subject of the immigration of the Italian population to the Atlantic ports of the United States. Prior to 1860 the immigration of Italians was less than one hundred per annum. The number rose, however, to 1,382 in 1866, and gradually increasing amounted to 3,756 in 1871. During the last six years the total immigration amounted to 13,455 persons. In the United States, exclusive of California, there are 30,000 Italians, of whom 24,000 are men and 21,000 are women. The Italians come from the following provinces: Liguria, 13,950; Sicily, 6,870; Naples, 6,150; Piedmont, 5,460; Tuscany, 4,810; Rome and the Romagna, 4,580; Lombardy, 3,890; the Emilian provinces, 1,920; Venice, 1,870; and other provinces, 2,500. This immigration is attributed to the miserable condition of the agricultural population of Italy, which it is stated is aggravated by the introduction of high farming and the driving out of the old system of dividing the profits between the landlord and tenant.

A PARIS correspondent gives some hints concerning matrimonial matters in that city, which our young ladies who intend to spend the winter in that metropolis will do well to treasure up. According to the writer it is a pretty sure rule that Frenchmen who sigh at the feet of American heiresses are the refuse of the home market, for French mothers never omit seeing their daughters well settled, and seize upon the eligible matches themselves. There is a set of marrying Frenchmen in Paris who have more debts than money, and more title than honor, who have been known to pass so far in their hunt after a rich wife that they have had to be posted at different places to watch for American families with marriageable daughters. And a case has lately been disclosed, to be settled by law, in which the "lover" had agreed with the spy to pay a certain per cent. on his wife's fortune should he be successful through his efforts. After the marriage the husband was supposed to forget his promise, but was reminded by law how dishonorable such an act would be!

A WOMAN'S PLUCK.

Anna Dickinson on Ice—A Foolish Woman's Obstinancy.

[New York Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Discussing the other day, the question of man's and woman's promptness and punctuality, I was told the following story, illustrative of the determination of the feminine mind to keep an engagement:

It was last winter, I think, that Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectured at Newburgh, on a bitter cold night. She was advertised to repeat her lecture the following evening in this city, and learned in the morning that the river at the former place was blocked up,—frozen over indeed, though no one had the courage to venture across. The ice was not strong enough to bear a horse and sleigh, and, above and below the town, was so thick that to get a boat over was impossible.

Miss Dickinson declared she *would* cross the Hudson, and offered a handsome price to any men who would assist her in accomplishing her object. Several stalwart fellows whom she had consulted assured her that it was worth one's life to attempt the passage, and flatly refused to aid, until she expressed her resolution to go alone. This so shamed them that they finally consented to get a sleigh and try to push her across to Fishkill, where she could take the down train for New York, and reach Cooper Institute in time for her lecture.

The mercury was in the vicinity of zero, and the biting wind, sufficient to freeze the the marrow in one's bones, was sweeping down the Hudson. The three men bundled up the little lady in blankets and robes, covering her so completely that she could neither see nor walk, and placed her, as if she had been a baby, in the sleigh. One went before, and two behind, amid off they started with their precious bundle of feminine resolution.

The way was long; the air was bitter; the blast was rough. The men worked like Trojans; but they did not succeed in reaching the opposite bank for nearly three hours, when, after many narrow escapes, they picked up their charge, frozen through all her wrappings, almost stiff, and carried her to the railway station. They were too late for the train. It was fully half an hour before the fair lecturer was sufficiently thawed to be able to stand on her feet, and even then she was so cold and in such pain that she was obliged to pace the room for more than four hours until the next train arrived.

Her glorious energy and inflexible resolution, however, carried her through. She reached the city about nine o'clock—her lecture had been announced for eight—when she drove at once to the Institute, without a morsel of food, and still suffering intensely from cold. She delivered the lecture at any rate; but she could scarcely stand the while, and was so perturbed in mind from what she had suffered as scarcely to be able to collect her thoughts.

Some one, speaking of this instance of heroism to Henry Ward Beecher, not long after, asked him if he thought any man would do what Anna Dickinson had done, for the sake of keeping an engagement. "No," replied Beecher, "I don't think any man would; and, if he would, he'd be a confounded fool!"

Equatorial Visitations.

Some of our cotemporaries are sorely puzzled while speaking of the accounts of equatorial heats, thunder storms, and polar lights, which have alternately half melted, alarmed and dazzled the sedate people of certain localities the present summer.

At one time, the heat was so excessive as to remind one of the torrid oppression of the Amazon or Ganges; at another, storms broke forth as if let loose from the very region of the Cyclone itself, and then the Aurora Borealis came dancing down from the polar sky, and throwing its red, saffron and emerald scarf from the zenith until it almost touched the earth, fairly entrancing and bewildering beholders, and making them forget both the heat and the storm.

The most extraordinary of all the thunder storms which has occurred this summer, broke over Poughkeepsie. From all accounts the wind was fearful, and the thunder outrivaled the combined artillery of Wagram and Austerlitz. On that occasion, the lightning played such "fantastic tricks before high heaven" as to make the boldest hearts stagger with fear. It was as if myriads of fiery snakes had been torn into glittering fragments by some awful explosion, and were falling everywhere from zenith to horizon, coiled and uncoiled, and writhing with incandescent pain.

The most foolish trick of the lightning was to make an assault upon the poet at Amesbury, Massachusetts. The wind blew down several houses, but the electric fluid attracted perhaps by the positive pole of Whittier's genius, floored the poet, but otherwise did him no injury. There can be no mistake that he had one visitor from the skies, if he never has another. It is not likely that there is any disposition to return the visit.

Professor Secchi, of Italy, says that the sun is just now in a terrific condition of heat. The astronomer thinks the volume of the outflow will account for a good many of the meteorological phenomena which must take place on our planet. If the astronomers could only be sure of the cause, the Signal Service Bureau might give us timely warning of such extraordinary events as have occurred, for they could then reason down from cause to effect with some degree of certainty. As it is, we are all in the dark, and compelled to stand and take things as they come, without even our curiosity being gratified. It is too bad.

An official notice has been received that the great tenor, Signor Mario, is about to make a short professional visit to the United States. This surprising and most welcome announcement will create a sensation in musical circles. Relentless Time has indeed blighted the exquisite voice which for so many years charmed all the capitals of Europe, but it has not impaired the magnificent art which made Mario at the age of sixty still the favorite tenor of the great opera house of the world. To the rising generation of musical people he is the representative of a good old school which passed away when he went into retirement—the genuine Italian school of singing which never has been and never will be surpassed. There are thousands of us, not yet old, who can recall his visit to America with Grist eighteen years ago, and in whose memories are still fixed the splendors of some of those favorite personations, like "Fernando" in "La Favorita," wherein he has had no rival. We cannot expect to hear again the ravishing sweetness of his "Spirito Gentil;" it is too late for that; but we know that since his first American tour his artistic culture has been enriched and polished, and his dramatic powers have been remarkably developed. There are moments, too, when the old tones come back, and it seems hard to realize that this veteran of the stage has overpassed, by nearly the period of a generation, the average duration of lyric success. Whether for his art, or his fame, or the delightful associations of his former visit, or the still admirable ruins of his early gifts, he will obtain in America a hearty welcome. It will be something to have seen Mario, even in his decay.

THE Quartermaster General of the army has just issued a circular giving information in reference to supplying head-stones or head-blocks for the graves in the National Military Cemeteries. Under the act of Congress, 350,000 are required, and there is an appropriation of $200,000 to pay for them, and as this is not sufficient, an extra appropriation will be asked for by the War Department from the next Congress. Each block or stone of a known soldier is to be marked with the number of the grave, name of the soldier, rank, company, regiment, and date and place of death. The stones or blocks for unknown soldiers are to be inserted with the numerals and legend "Unknown United States Soldier." Proposals will be received for furnishing any kind of stone for any number of graves, there being no conditions as relating to material, iron, stone, marble, wood, or composite, coming under the bid. The Department, after receiving all of the samples, will adopt the style that is best suiting, in their judgment, and have the same kind of stone or block, in all the National cemeteries.

THE slave trade on the East Coast of Africa has, in consequence of the representations of Dr. David Livingstone, attracted the attention of the British Government. This slave trade is protected under a treaty between the Imnum of Muscat and Great Britain, by which the subjects of the former Power are allowed to transport domestic slaves from Muscat to Zanzibar. It is represented that this provision is used to cover a general traffic in slaves, and the British Government proposes to abolish this clause of the treaty, and has asked the Government of the United States to co-operate in the measure. The United States has assented to this proposition, and the Secretary of the Navy has recently ordered the U. S. screw steamer Yantic, destined for the East India Squadron *via* Suez, to stop the Muscat and represent to the Imaum that the sentiment of the civilized world is opposed to the course pursued by his subjects in keeping up the slave trade.

GENERAL NEWS.

A MAN in Howard county, Kan., is growing what he calls Japanese wheat, very much resembling millet or Hungarian grass. It yields several tons to the acre, and is said to be excellent food for cattle and horses.

A MAN named Rosello was robbed in New Orleans the other day of his pocket-book, which contained a piece of towel used as a bandage for President Lincoln after his assassination. Rosello had been offered $400 for it.

AS inclined railway, over which cars are to ascend and descend by steel wire ropes and stationary engines, is to be constructed just outside San Francisco. The incline will be 2,800 feet in length, and at the top the cars are to be delivered over by a horse railway.

THE amount of powder used by the ladies at Saratoga is perfectly shocking to a young man from the country. With a few exceptions the bloom of nature seems unknown to the cheek of the modern belle, and age, otherwise respectable, endeavors to conceal wrinkles with enamel.

THE Mikado of Japan lately appeared in a civilized dress-coat of blue cloth, ornamented with gold lace and gilt buttons, and the event was thought of sufficient importance to be telegraphed to this country by way of India. What will the world-wide excitement be when that eccentric functionary puts on a stove-pipe hat and tight trowsers?

A SAD STORY is told in Paris *apropos* of the death of Mdlle. Charton. She made her *debut* on the Paris boards when only twenty years of age—a fine-looking girl, with a fine voice and dramatic talent. In an altercation with her lover, occasioned by his jealousy, he threw a bottle of aquafortis in her face, which so disfigured it that she never again appeared in public. Just before her death, Mdlle. Charton received the sum of 100 francs from the Government to relieve her necessities.

THE Congress of Chili shows a progressive intelligence which might well be emulated by other South American legislatures. Among the measures introduced on the recent opening of the chambers, was one for authorizing the President of the Republic to enter into contracts with private individuals for the introduction of immigrants; one for the abolition of flogging; one for a new assessment of landed property; one for the abolition of the tobacco monopoly, and another for the repeal of the duty on foreign coal.

FROM Panama we have an interesting special report of a boat race, which has just been contested off that harbor, between crews taken from the United States war ships Saranac and California. The occasion was quite exciting, the course being lengthy, the stakes worth something nice, and the spectators numerous. The friendly strife was maintained gallantly to the close, terminating in the defeat of the Saranacs—John Bull, on deck under his own flag, testifying his approval of our display of muscle and skill by the utterance of loud huzzas, for the vanquished as for the victims.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Duke of Marlborough, which practically puts all laborers on his estate at the mercy of the farmers, against whose grinding oppression they have struck. Thereupon an English review declares that this step has proved the utter incapacity of the land-owners to take care of their tenants' true interests, and that the only remedy for the woes of the laborer is to give him the ballot. It says: "There is nothing for it but to arm him, as the Americans, under the same circumstances, armed the negroes, with the only peaceful weapon of self-defense strong enough to do its work." The world moves.

MANY and wonderful are the mysteries of palaces. The newspapers of Vienna relate how a sentry at the royal residence saw a female figure, in a long white veil, issue from the apartments of the late Archduchess Sophia. Again and again the vision appeared and disappeared eluding the vigilance of the sentry; but one night he came up with the specter and thrust his bayonet into his back. Then it turned out to be a beardless young man, at first taken for a priest. He proved to be mortally wounded; and, what is remarkable is that the soldier who killed him has been locked up in an isolated cell, while the Court maintains an absolute silence on the event.

IT appears that notwithstanding the drain upon the country by emigration, statistics show that during the past year the national schools exhibit a larger attendance by nearly one-third addition, and a general improvement in interest therein. The annual report of the commissioners of education shows that on the 31st of December, 1870, there were 6,806 schools in operation, having on their rolls 998,999 children, with an average daily attendance of 359,199. At the close of the year 1870, there were 6,914 schools in operation, 1,021,700 names upon the rolls, and the average daily attendance for the year was 363,850. All this is significant and speaks well for Ireland.

BILLIARDS.

A Great Preacher's Views.

[From a Discourse by Henry Ward Beecher.]

As to billiards, it must be regarded as one of the most charming games ever invented. Unlike sedentary games, it excites an unremitted activity, both of body and mind. The walking about the table, the strokes, the various postures into which the body comes in adapting the stroke to the position of the balls, afford a gentle exercise of the most refreshing character. The mind likewise, without severe taxation, as in chess, is kept alive and sharp. The whole game is manly, ingenius, and eminently agreeable. It can be played by men and women alike, and it is not so absorbing but that a conversation may be carried on, and the pleasure of friends and spectators be considered. But it is asked, "Is it not a waste of precious time that might be better employed?" That depends upon circumstances. Every one must form a judgment for himself. There is no more danger of wasting time at billiards than at base ball or at rowing, or riding, or at any other manly exercise. The objection is not any more against billiards as a game than all manly recreations whatsoever. And a blow at rational amusement is a plow at good morals. For, as society is now constituted, unless a channel be made for the overthrow of the fancy, it will find one itself, silently, clandestinely, dangerously. Secreted amusements are full of danger. Open and manly amusements are refreshing and wholesome. Recreation is an important aid to industry. He who has no amusement cannot work as well as he who has one. There is liability to excess in two directions. Some over-work and some over-play, and both are to be guarded against. The only objection to the use of billiards are extrinsic to the game itself.

Polygamous.

It is rather strange that the laws of the United States offer a premium on polygamy, from the fact that they allow the head of a family to pre-empt a homestead. Consequently widows are the only women that can do so. But, according to the decisions of the Land Department, Mormon mothers, not first wives, are considered as widows. By this ruling, while a Gentile can get but one homestead, a Saint with half a score of wives can secure nine for his extra partners besides one for himself. It is said that the Mormons have taken great advantage of this privilege, and this tacit recognition of the illegality of a plurality of wives may have greater weight in settling the Utah problem hereafter than aught else that has hitherto presented itself. If these widow-wives have the foresight to keep their homesteads in their own hands, they will have something to depend upon in that day to come, when their nominal husbands will repudiate them and cling to their wives. There can be no doubt that this perplexing problem land should lend encouragement to perpetuate those very things they desire to do away with.

A Strange Case—A Man's Hand Pains Him After it is Cut Off.

The Harrodsburg (Ky.) *People* submits the following case upon the authority of a trustworthy gentleman of Mercer county:

"During the war Mr. M. was so badly wounded in the arm that amputation above the elbow was found necessary. After the operation the patient complained of much pain and discomfort in the hand. He said that it was "crumpled up" and uncomfortable and gave him no rest. One of the attendants told him he would go and straighten the hand. The attendant accordingly went and took the severed member from where it was buried, placed it in a natural position upon a board and reburied it. As soon as the operation was finished the patient—without having been informed what was done—declared that his hand felt much better, and soon ceased to experience any trouble from it. Now which nerve was it that was disturbed in the arm have with that part which had been taken away? The existence of nerve memory accounts satisfactorily for the fact that a patient may feel a pain in the hand or foot after it has been cut off, but how account for the perception by the nerves of the altered condition of the amputated member?"

PERSONALS.

MADAME RIDERSDORFF is at Niagara Falls.

BISHOP HAVEN continues a contributor to *Zion's Herald*.

MR. EVARTS is said to give the finest entertainments at Geneva.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has left his harem and is traveling through Utah.

MRS. ABBY HUTCHINSON PATTEE, of the original Hutchinson family of singers, is at Plymouth, N. H.

MRS. ANDERSON, the widow of the late General Anderson, hopes to spend the rest of her life in Florence.

AT the banquet to Mr. Stanley, in Paris, Mr. Washburne toasted him as "The man who discovered the discoverer."

THE Rev. Norman McLeod wil lecture in the eastern cities during the coming winter in behalf of the anti-Mormons of Utah.

THE San Francisco papers are still pitching into Edith O'Gorman, the "Escaped Nun." They say her miraculous conversion has taught her neither modesty nor manners.

GEORGE C. LOWE, the English inventor, who was injured by falling down stairs at the depot in New Haven on Wednesday, died on Saturday morning. His body is to be enbalmed and taken to England.

SPURGEON told Dr. Cuyler, recently, that he never wrote a sermon, and would rather be hung than do such a thing. He works up his points, draws on his Bible knowledge, general information and good sense, and then preaches straight at them.

THE Chicago *Post* says: Joaquin Miller is to lecture in New England next fall. By way of an advertisement he has deserted and been divorced from his wife, has got engaged to a Scotch peeress, and wears a shirt with pink boa-constrictors writhing on green ground.

THE Right Hon. Hugh Childers, who some time ago resigned his position as First Lord of the Admiralty in consequence of ill-health, now rejoins the English ministry as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a post vacated by Lord Dufferin on his appointment as Governor of Canada.

BRIGHAM YOUNG addressed an audience of more than five thousand at Logan, Utah, Monday last. His topics were young men and maidens, whom he urged to marry; the encouragement of the Sabbath Schools, the advancement of Utah, immigration of poor, faith and prayer and tithing and offering.

FRANK FORRESTER HUTCHINGS, son of William S. Hutchings, the "lightning calculator," died at South Norwalk, Connecticut, last week, aged fourteen, of a complication of diseases. He had a series of wonderful gifts, playing well on any instrument without preparatory study, and painting well without instruction.

IT will be gratifying to the many friends of Mr. Bradford, the artist, to know that his success in England has been brilliant beyond his most sanguine expectations. Commissions for pictures have been given him by the Marquis of Lorne, who is one of his most ardent admirers, and the Queen herself, and he had just made a visit, at the date of his latest letters, to Osborne House, the seat of Her Majesty, in the Isle of Wight.

Perils of the Ring.

The performance at Chiarini's Italian circus, on Saturday afternoon, was of an unusually highly sensational and thrilling character; in fact, one which made the red current run cold and fill one with fear and trembling. The creole, Theodore Cuba, a young man, while endeavoring to jump through some small hoops, fell from his horse after repeatedly unsuccessful attempts to perform the feat, and in his descent struck the ring-guard, or wooden circle which encloses the space set apart for the performance. His side was quite severely bruised, and he limped about in evident great pain for a few minutes. The spectators were alarmed and excited for the moment, and shouted lustily. Nothing daunted, the plucky creole sprang upon his horse again amid the protestations of the spectators, and after a few more attempts succeeded in his very difficult act.

Then came the creole woman, Belen Cuba. She rode a bare-back horse, with great ease and grace, at first, and was afterward joined by a bright little Italian child—a mere baby—of not more than five summers, called "La petite Emilie." The little one was placed in the hands of the creole, and the horse started off on an easy gallop. The child stood alone on the horse, then on the shoulders of the woman, and performed other marvellous acts. The animal was a little unsteady, and in making an awkward stop, the rider fell off, the child rolling under the creole woman, who came very near falling upon and crushing the little body to death. The mother, who had been gazing through the dressing-room screen with anxious looks, evinced great trepidation, but stirred not from her place, though she was evidently filled with fear.

Neither of the riders was hurt, and they again mounted the horse and successfully performed other daring and astonishing acts on horseback, while the audience gave vent to their feelings by rounds of applause. Certainly such performances are not often given, and are of such a sensational kind that it would be well to dispense with them. They were not down in the bills.—*Chicago Times, August 12.*

Needle Women in England.

An investigation has lately been made into the treatment of needle women in England, which has developed some ugly facts. One old woman worked five days with her needle, and earned the sum of one shilling and sixpence. A young woman who made youths' jackets received five pence for four. One who made gentlemen's trousers was paid three shillings for a dozen pair; and another obtained one penny and a half for making a dozen linen collars and cuffs. The latter could earn five pence a day by working from nine in the morning till seven in the evening. Numerous other cases are mentioned, and sufficient facts are presented to prove that the poor women who depend upon the needle for a livelihood are being robbed in the most cruel manner. One of the shops in which this starving work goes on is mentioned in the report as being composed of cellars, each fifteen by eighteen feet. An opening made in the partition wall connects the two cellars. In one of the cellars seventeen "hands" are employed, and in the other nine. Says the report: "The countenances of all bore sallow evidences of the effects of spending many hours a day in a close place. It is fair to add that the profits of the 'sweater' appear to be anything but excessive. He is, in fact, but a contractor for the shops, and is himself nearly as poor as those he employs."

Flow of Specie to France.

We have noticed the wonderful success of the French loan, and, indeed, it strikes the whole world. The strength of France financially shows that the country is full of resources, and that its credit stands high, notwithstanding the most disastrous and exhausting foreign and civil war through which it recently passed. Now we see by the telegrams from Paris yesterday that the specie in the Bank of France had increased eleven and a half million francs during the past week. The tendency is, in fact, to the accumulation of the precious metals in France. The secret of this astonishing state of things financially is found in the industry and economical habits of the people in connection with the great and varied productions of the country. The products of their country are such as find a demand in almost every country on the globe. France exports these to greater amount in value than she imports, and therefore the balance of trade in her favor is a continued source of augmenting capital. An individual who spends less than he earns must save money and attain a high credit, and it is the same with nations. Here is a lesson for us, who are importing all the time extravagantly over and above our exports, and who consequently keep running deeper in debt.

THE New York papers are cautioning the public against the "lightning-rod swindle." The manner of operation is thus: One of the rascals, Orchiles, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self-evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

Office Hours, 9 A.M to 9 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 8 P.M

MANHOOD: WOMANHOOD:
"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPS; 25 cents each. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 286 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth Avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings. 7:8

Prince Edward's Island.

On August 17th there was an election held in Prince Edward's Island for members of the House of Assembly, and also a vote was taken for the third time on the question of uniting the island to the Dominion of Canada. At the two previous elections the people decided to remain separate from the British-American Confederation, and the same result has probably been arrived at by the recent election, although sufficient time has not elapsed to receive the returns. Prince Edward's Island has an area of 2,173 miles, or 1,390,720 acres, and is divided into three counties—King's, Queen's, and Prince's—each of which elects ten Representatives and four Councillors. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor nominated by the Queen, an Executive Council, consisting of nine members, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, and a Parliament, composed of a Legislative Council of twelve members, and a House of Assembly of thirty members.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN HARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. W. WOODWARD, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIVth DISTRICT:
EBENEZER McCUSKIN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. B. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Snaler.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Coalters.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious a matter to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, from 10

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 5's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 8's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,

D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy20 v28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Deposits,
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George Metzrott, Henry Dalmeyer,
L. Morganstern, Augt. Kieber,
Percy Kelly.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

jy17:v31

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 22, 1872.

The oppressive heat of the past few days is having a depressing effect on trade and business generally in this city and throughout the country. Whenever the thermometer ranges between ninety and a hundred in the shade, it requires all the energy one is capable of to keep cool, and it success crowns the effort in this respect it is best to stop there and not tempt luck too far by speculating in stocks or trying any other financial ventures.

The money market here is easier than yesterday, being well supplied with funds seeking investment. Reports from the east and west are favorable, though their sameness is not calculated to make them interesting. The New York *Price Current* says:

The removal of imported goods from this point for the fall trade is continued on a liberal scale, but the importations for the present have been so unprecedentedly large that the bonded warehouses are still crammed. The demand for gold to pay duties has been active enough to materially help speculators in their attempts to manipulate the market.

The Chicago *Post* congratulates the public upon the overthrow of the clique that were engaged in making a corner in wheat, and in this connection criticizes the conduct of some of the national banks, who, it says, were involved in this attempt to govern for the aggrandizement of a few speculators the wheat crop of Chicago, and, indeed, of the whole west. The national banking act, it says, positively prohibits any bank coming under its provisions from lending more than ten per cent. of their capital to any one person or party; yet, it says, during the existence of the recent combination many of the national banks lent double that amount to the speculators. The *Post* concludes by hinting that the Examiner will be requested to look into the matter.

The western wheat crop this year is large, and owing to the prices which have been ruling, is being marketed much earlier than it is usual; hence the large demand for currency by the western banks. The farmers will for a time be flush, but they will soon reinvest their money in something, and it will find its way back to the great centers again.

Real estate is dull; so are local securities. In another column Myers, McVay & Co. offer for sale some of the best securities now in the market. They will commend themselves to any one desiring a safe and profitable investment. We regret that our space will not permit our noticing them in detail.

Gold closed at 114—the same price it closed at yesterday.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday
Bonds—1881	117¼
5-20—1862	115¼
" 1864	115¼
" 1865	115¼
" 1865 new	114½
" 1867	115¼
" 1868	115¼
10-40's	113½
Currency 6's	113½
Gold	114

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	97¼
Erie	50¾
Fort Wayne	99¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90
Rock Island	110
Chicago & N. W	73½
Do Preferred	90
St. Paul, Common	54
Do Preferred	75¾
Wabash	75
Union Pacific	35¾
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾
West Union Telegraph	72¾
Adams Express	95
U. S. Express	66½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	83½
Reading R. R	88½
Camden & Amboy	126½
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R	36¾
Central Transportation	48
Empire Transportation	64½
Union Transportation	85
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27½

NEW YORK, August 22, 1872.

Money decidedly firmer, opening at 4 to 5. Towards the close there was an advance to 7, with some transactions at gold interest. Sterling heavy and lower, with actual business at 3 60¾. Gold lower; touched 114¼ and closed at 113⅝@113¾. Loans opened at 1-32, 3-64 and 5 per cent. for use; later, 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $65,000,000. Treasury disbursements $163,000. Government awards $2,000,000, at 114@114⅝. Governments dull, but closed up firmer. State bonds dull and steady. Erie has again been the chief feature of the stock market; opened at 52¾, fell to 51¾, rallied to 52¾, fell to 50¾, and closed at 50¾@51. The business was very large at these quotations, and the continued improvement in Erie is attributed to the new syndicate under the auspices of Messrs. Homan & McIlenny and others. Panama strong and advanced to 150. The balance of the market fluctuated from ¼ to ⅝, and at the close more dull.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's of '81, coupons, 117@117¼; do '62, 113½@113⅝; do 5's, 113⅝; do '65, 114½; do '67, 114¾@115¾; do '68, coupons, 114⅝; 10-40s, do, 112⅝; currency 6's, 113@113½; new 5 per cents, 112.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 75¾; do new, 73¾; South Carolina, July, 27; do, April, 28; Missouri 6's, 93½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 72¾; Adams Express, 95; United States do, 66½; Pacific Mail, 73¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 50¾; Harlem, 115¼; Michigan Central, 116¾; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Union Pacific, 35¾; Illinois Central, 132½; Northwestern & Chicago, 73½; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 110¼; St. Paul, 54½; do preferred, 75¾; Toledo & Wabash, 54½; Chicago & Alton, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 43¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 22, 1872.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash 4½@5 cts; refined do, 6@6¼; Nitrate, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11 @11¼; Arsenic, 3¾@4; Spar, 2¼@3.

ALE—Following are the quotations for leading brands; India Ale, per bbl, $11.00; per hlf bbl, $5.50; XX Ale, per bbl, $10.00; per hlf bbl, $5.00 X Ale, per bbl, $9.00; per hlf bbl, $4.50; Porter per bbl, $11.00; per hlf bbl, $5.50; do, per bbl, $10,000 per hlf bbl, $5.00; barrels $3.00 in addition; hlf bbl $2.50 in addition.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry for the better grades, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged. Sales of prime to choice solid packed at 16 to 18, and common to fair at 10 to 14.

BEANS—$2.75@3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—There is some inquiry for good green corn, but it is not likely to be fully quoted at 7 cts per lb; low grade corn is very dull and the bulk of the supply here is of this kind.

CHEESE—Is reported moderately active and the market is firm, though prices are unchanged; prime Dairy, in a jobbing way, 10½@11; Hebron, 11¼@12; Goshen 12½@13. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 15½@16.

CARBON OIL—Is very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to fix prices; we quote nominally at 19@19½ by the car, and 20@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8½ to 9 cts.

EGGS—There is fair demand for fresh receipts, and the market may be quoted steady at 17 to 18 cts. Old stock continues very dull and is hard to work off at any price.

FRUITS—The market is completely glutted with Apples and they are hardly worth anything; may be quoted at 75 cts to $1.50 per bbl, as to quality. This is a very poor market for shippers, and it is not likely to be much better this season, as the surrounding country will be able to supply the demand; we are advised by commission men to discourage shipments. Peaches are also abundant, and selling at all kinds of prices, ranging from 50 to $2.50 per box, according to condition and quality. Plums range from $2 to $4 per bushel. Watermelons; $10 to $25 per 100, according to quality and condition. A very large proportion of the small fruits reach here in bad order.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours are weaker, and we reduce our quotation 50 cts per bbl; choice Minnesotas, which a day or two ago were selling at $8.50, are now offering at $8, and good Wisconsins may be quoted at $7.50 @ $7.75. Winter wheat flours are also easier, although choice old stock is still held at former prices, $8.75; new is quotable at $8.25 to $8.50. Rye Flour is dull and nominal at $5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat is coming in pretty freely but the most of it is consigned to and owned by the mills; the stock in the hands of dealers is not large, and while the demand is not active, it is well sustained, and prices as yet have not dropped over 5 to 8 cents per bushel; good to prime new red may be quoted at $1.60@1.65, and prime old at $1.75@1.80. The big decline in Chicago has not had much effect here except to cause up the market a little, nor is it reasonable that it should. There is little or no spring wheat used here, and then, again, we did not advance with Chicago. There is a fair demand for oats and the market may be quoted [illegible] of new as yet [illegible]

GRO[illegible]

It is usually so at this particular time, and are reported dull east, and importers are anxious to realize; this has been the position of the market for some days past, and the indications at this writing are nofavorable for those who have been operating in anticipation of a higher range of prices. Sugars are firmer but unchanged. Little or nothinf doing in Molasses or Syrups.

SUGARS—Granulated 13½; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13½; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Extra C, 11¾; Circle C, 11¼; Chespeake Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; C, Yellow, 9¾.

COFFEE—Fancy, 21¾; prime, 23½, good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 25.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 76; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 28.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE—Carolina, 9½@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8½.

HAY—The receipts of baled are increasing largely, and the market is easier though prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at $27 to $33 per ton.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at $8 to $3.50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Continue dull but prices are nominally unchanged; $1.75@2 per bbl. The garden truck and farmers are now supplying the market, hence commisson houses have but few customers.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens at 55 to 60 cts per pair, larger prop according to size.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders 8½@; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c. Rib Sides, 10½; Clear Rib Sides, 11; Clear Sides, 11¾@12; Goshen 12½@13. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 15½@16.

CARBON OIL—Is very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to fix prices; we quote nominally at 19@19½ by the car, and 2

HOME NEWS.

Our readers living in the Seventh, Eighth and part of the Eleventh wards, formerly served by Mr. Banker, are notified that Mr. C. Volkert has purchased the route and will deliver the papers and collect for the same. No other person is authorized to collect.

Another Straw.

Messrs. Editors: I notice you are taking what is called "straw" votes. Here is a report of how the "lightning fingers" on the Little C. & P. are going for it: Grant, 35; Greeley, 3; no choice, 12.

Fire in Temperanceville.

At a late hour last night a very bright light was seen in the neighborhood of Temperanceville, supposed to have been caused by the burning of an oil refinery. None of the fire department went over from this side, and owing to the lateness of the hour. No particulars could be learned.

Application to Lay Pavement.

Yesterday, at the Street Commissioner's office, we saw a communication from Messrs. J. L. & W. H. Hastings, proprietors of the Locust Block Pavement, asking permission of the street Committee to lay a section of their pavement on Tenth (old Wayne) street, in order that its merits might be fully and fairly tested in connection with other kinds of wooden pavement.

Letters Held for Postage.

Lewis Coulter, Chicago, Ills., 3c; St. Louis Lead and Oil Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3c; Miss Ella Glosser, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Francis P. Dorran, New York, N. Y., 3c; E. H. Asheroft, Boston, Mass., 2c; W. J. Best, Wheeler, Pa., 2c; W. D. McCrea, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 2c; E. W. Burns, Carlisle, Pa., 1c; David Oaks, Chambersburg, Pa., 1c.

The Minute Men.

The re-organized Fourth Ward Allegheny Minute men promises to prove as famous campaign organization as its predecessor. Already there has been a very large number added to the roll and new recruits are coming in daily. The hall of the Fourth ward school house has been selected as a rendezvous. To-day the company will receive one hundred uniforms and torches with patent lamps.

Attempted Wife Murder.

Henry Miller, a resident of Mount Washington, was yesterday arrested on a warrant from Justice Pratt, on a charge of attempting to kill his wife. She alleged that while he was intoxicated he attempted to take her life, and would no doubt have been successful had not some one interfered. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing to answer the charge of surety of the peace.

Sixteenth Ward Wigwam.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth ward are now building a wigwam, thirty by fifty feet, on Story's plan of lots on Penn avenue, where they intend holding their meetings during the campaign. The committee having the matter in hand expect to have it finished by to-morrow evening. The dedication will take place next week, when an invitation will be extended to all the Tanner Clubs of the city, and a good time will be had. Due notice of it will be given.

I. O. O. F.

Members of Henry Lambert Lodge No. 475 I. O. O. F. are hereby notified that a regular meeting of the lodge will be held at their hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Pride street, on Friday evening, August 23, 1872, at 7:30 P. M., it being the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the lodge. Short addresses will be delivered by Brother J. D. Herr, and other members of sister lodges are cordially invited to meet with us.

By order of the N. G.

WILLIAM B. EVANS, Secretary.

Oil in Butler County.

Butler county within the last six months has become noted as an oil field, and now experienced operators give it as their opinion the oil fields of Butler county are the best so far discovered. The developments have so far been confined to a few wells in about seven miles west of the river, and the Allegheny river, where wells pumping from fifty to two hundred barrels per day were found. The depth required to bore in this territory is from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet, strange as it may seem the Allegheny river, a dry-hole put down in this territory, and experience teaches that the deep wells all hold out. For some time operators and land owners held off from what some considered the oil belt, and gone several miles north-west of Fairview, three miles from North Washington, and we understand that Messrs. Lewis & Reynolds, on last Saturday, at a depth of 1,400 feet, struck a large well, the hole filling up with 1,000 feet of oil in a few hours. This opens up more territory, and demonstrates clearly that Butler county is going to be the great oil field. The gentleman giving us this information says the opinion of all experienced operators who have looked at the territory is, that the oil belt extends on through the town of Butler, taking a south-westerly course till it strikes the Ohio river.

Death From a Fall—A Fortnight of Pain.

About two weeks ago we made a note in the GAZETTE of an accident which befell a little child named Monath, residing with his parents in the rear of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny. The boy was playing at the head a flight of stairs, which lead up from the yard to the second story, when he fell over to the ground, a distance of ten feet. He was picked up unconscious and received every possible attention. The shock, however, proved too much for him, and after lingering and suffering until yesterday, he died.

HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.

A Young Pittsburgher Captured And Put in Jail—He Plays a Big Game for Low Stakes.

A young man parting from this city has succeeded most admirably in getting himself into a very bad box at Greensburgh. He arrived in Latrobe on Friday, and put up at the Parker House, registering his name as James W. Wilson, and conducted himself in such a manner as to assure the host of his most pugilistic proclivities, he was possessed of considerable means. Indeed fastening himself on some Pittsburgh guests who were there, and intrusting one or more of them with considerable cash on a pecuniary nature, to execute for him in the city. He intervowe himself into the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. After negotiating a small loan from Mr. Packer, his landlord, he hired a fine span of horses and buggy from the stable of Smith & Byers, of Latrobe, in order to look after some land interests near Greensburg. All the latter gentlemen endeavored to get in the turnout, or to sell it at great sacrifice. Meeting a Pittsburger, he was identified as—well, as one not above suspicion as to honesty, and his movements, all being suspicious and peculiar, having attracted the attention of the authorities, he was arrested and committed to jail. Yesterday he had a hearing on the charge of horse stealing, and will be before the Grand Jury this week. His chances for the Penitentiary are good, as the evidence of his rascality is very strong and convincing.

MONSTER ENGINES.

The Pumping Engines for the New Water Works—Award of the Contract Yesterday—A Pittsburgh Firm Successful.

Yesterday morning the Water Commissioners opened the bids for the construction of the two pumping engines for the new water works. Although proposals from machinists had been asked for in the public prints for some time, only two were handed in—from Mr. Andrew Hartupee and the Atlas Works. The latter, Mr. T. W. Miller is President. Mr. Hartupee's was accepted. It being $425,666, being $21,500 lower than that of the Atlas Works.

The engines when completed will be monsters, and some idea of the size may be had from the statement that when finished they will weigh about fourteen hundred tons. The cylinders will be sixty-four inches in diameter, and the stroke will be fourteen feet. The bed plate will be eighty-four feet four inches in length and eleven feet in breadth. The fly wheel shaft will be twenty-four feet six inches in length and twenty-eight inches in diameter. The fly wheel will be thirty-two feet in diameter. The pump barrels will be eleven feet four inches long and will have an interior diameter of forty-two inches. The air chambers will be thirty-four feet four inches in length. The specifications for the work has been very carefully drawn, and the contractor guarantees to use the very best quality of materials, and to finish the work in the very best possible style. The engines are to be completed by the middle of November, 1873, by which time the reservoirs are also to be completed.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TARENTUM CAMP, Thursday, August, 22, 1872.

The meeting increases in interest from day to day. On Tuesday morning an experience meeting was held, of which, it is impossible to give a satisfactory account. The speaking, the singing, and the enthusiasm were indescribable. This meeting was followed by a sermon preached by Dr. Mahon, on this text: "For God so loved the world," &c. It was a good discourse earnestly preached. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered to several hundred communicants.

In the afternoon the children's meeting was held, followed by a sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Orton. It was capital. It struck right and left, and the blows were well directed. His theme was: "One thing thou lackest."

At night a very large audience was greatly moved by a searching and powerful sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Wood. His text: "He hath brought life and immortality to light." Nearly a score of penitents came to the altar of prayer. Most of these professed conversion before the meeting closed.

Yesterday we had sermons preached by Revs. Graham and Williams, a children's meeting addressed by Revs. Knox and Leonard. Four children were baptized. There was a special meeting at four o'clock for the promotion of holiness. It evidently received the Divine approval.

This is a beautiful day. We feel sorry it is the last of the meeting. To-night it closes. At the last of the morning session, usual, an experience ing at 15 o'clock we had, as ... sayers, grandmeeting. It was like all its predecessors, grandly good.

At 15 o'clock, Rev. J. Knox preached a delightful sermon. He enjoined upon us the duty of rejoicing in the God of our salvation, and in His name to set up our banners.

To-morrow I will give your readers an account of the closing exercises of the meeting.

AMICUS.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Night—Old Business Disposed of—An Annexation Scheme—The Gas Works—Reports From Committees

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening for the purpose of taking up the unfinished business.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McMILLEN.....President.
J. R. OXLEY.....Clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Bellstein, Cochran, Hilke, Huckenstine, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Moul, Patterson Alex., Patterson, J. C., Schoyer, Smith, Stuart, Sweeney, Thompson, and McBrier, President.

On motion of Mr. Huckenstein the rules were suspended to take up new business.

Mr. HUCKENSTEIN presented a report from the Committee on Surveys in regard to the report of the viewers on the widening of Slope alley.

The Committee reported that they had the report report under consideration and had decided to recommend its confirmation. Report received and report of viewers confirmed.

The same gentleman called up the ordinance for the opening of Henderson street, from Sandusky to Willow streets, laid over at a previous meeting, and moved to amend it by striking out the words "Willow street" and inserting "Warren street." Amendment adopted and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. A. PATTERSON called up an ordinance relative to the measuring of timber, &c., and moved to concur with C. C. in passing it. Lost.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the report of viewers on the opening of Hughes alley, accompanied by a remonstrance against its approval. Referred back to the viewers; also report of viewers on opening of Morris street. Received and filed.

Also, profile of grade of parts of Perrysville plank road from Buena Vista extension. Approved.

Mr. MEGRAW called up the ordinance for a sewer on Montgomery alley. Passed.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON called up the ordinance for the grading of Faulkener's alley. Passed.

Mr. A. PATTERSON presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Ordinances to report on ordinance repealing the ordinance relative to board measuring. Referred.

Business from C. C. was taken up and all actions of that body concurred in except the following: Resolution to notify the Allegheny gas company that the city will take the gas works in accordance with the provision of the act of assembly. Referred to the Gas Committee in C. C. Not concurred and referred to the special committee appointed to consider the matter. Resolution instructing the street Commissioner to remove ground and the side walks on Taggart street, at the expense of the property-owners. Not concurred and referred to the Street Committee.

Ordinance increasing the salary of the Weighmaster. Laid over.

Resolution appointing a committee to prepare a draft of an act of Assembly for the annexation of the boroughs of Bellevue, Etna, Sharpsburg, and Millvale to Allegheny City. S. C. amended by inserting the words, that the committee report the draft to the act prepared by them to the Commissioners before forwarding it to Harrisburg, and then passed it.

Mr. HUCKENSTEIN offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to repair Ohio street from the car stables to the Troy Hill road. Passed.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President
ROBERT SHORER.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at 8 o'clock.

Present—

Minutes read and approved.

The President announced that the meeting had been called for the purpose of disposing of unfinished business.

On motion the rules were suspended and new business taken up.

The following petitions were presented and disposed of as noted. For grading High street, referred to Street Committee; for sewer on Beaver avenue, referred to same committee; petition for water pipe on Howard street, Second ward, referred to Water Committee; remonstrance against a sewer on Taggart street, referred; remonstrance against sewer on Monterey street, referred; petition for sewer on alley Fifteenth street; Hemlock street sewer; lateral sewer on Excelsior alley.

Mr. WALTER, resolution instructing the Street Committee to have some bad, vitrified pipe thereafter used for pipe sewers. Referred to Street Committee.

Adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

Another Large Meeting Last Night—Addresses by Gen. Mank and Hon. P. C. Shannon.

Another meeting of the Allegheny Republicans was held last evening at the corner of Madison avenue and Second street, in the Third ward. The attendance was very large, there being almost three thousand people present.

Capt. Wm. Caspergang called the meeting to order and Peter Bolster, Esq., was elected President.

Messrs. Wm. Wettach, N. H. Voegtley, Hon. A. P. Callow and others were elected Vice Presidents.

General Wm. G. Mank, of New York, was introduced and spoke for an hour and a half in German. His remarks was very well received and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

Hon. James L. Graham was called upon, but apologized for not speaking, as he was suffering with a very severe cold.

Hon. P. C. Shannon then took the stand and delivered a very able address, discussing, principally, the Liberal movement.

After the speech of Mr. Shannon, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Grant, Wilson, Hartranft and Hare.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Delegation from the Monongahela Valley.

Comrades—It is important that the many hundreds of soldiers from the Monongahela Valley shall be represented at the Pittsburgh Convention on September 17. To this end it is contemplated to effect an organization that we may go in a body. We will endeavor to have excursion rates secured by the steamboat packet company, and I have been written to by several soldiers asking if this can be effected, and what measures shall be taken to bring about unity of action. I therefore desire to hear from as many ... possible, and from all points along the valley, with what ... whatever suggestions may be offered as to headquarters and entertainment in Pittsburgh. If sufficient encouragement is given steps will be taken to arrange and publish a programme. Address me promptly at Monongahela City, Pa.

CHILL W. HAZZARD.

THE MODERN PRIZE RING.

The Mace-O'Baldwin Fiasco—A History of the Men—Their Early Education and Training—Preparing for their Profession—Their Late Engagement.

The smoke of the great pugilistic encounter has at last blown from the field and left a clear view of the situation; though in fact as there was nothing but smoke, very little remains to be seen. After that desperate and bloody encounter at Collier's station, between the two men of muscle, no one can repress the words of admiration for the pluck and skill of the two combatants. As this affair has created such a sensation we shall give our readers, in connection with the account of the battle, a brief

HISTORY OF THE MEN.

James Mace, whose name is generally mentioned first in connection with his opponent, was first ushered into this wicked world under the sunny skies of Italy, in the year 1800. His parents were honest but poor, and so were unable to afford him the advantages of a college education. However, he was furnished with useful books such as Pilgrims Progress, Arabian Nights, &c., and by diligent study made himself what he now is—a self-made man. But he did not give his whole time to study. With his love for mental culture he was strongly impressed with the importance of physical development. At a very early age he displayed great strength and activity, much to the admiration and envy of all his companions. It is related that when about eight years of age he was one day playing at a grind stone when his finger was caught in the wheels and severely injured. This roused his temper, which is naturally very fiery, and striking the stone a blow with his fist he crushed it to atoms. He used often to assist his father, who was a blacksmith, and one day particularly when a wild animal was brought to the shop, Jimmy would pick him up by the feet, as one would take up a cat, and turning him on his back would hold him while his father nailed on the shoe. The business of a blacksmith was entirely too tame for the adventurous spirit of James, and when about sixteen years of age he ran away to sea, and finally landed in America. His superior muscular ability at once acquired for him a desirable position as assistant bottle washer in a New York saloon. Here he remained for several years, and was of great service to his employer whenever any little misunderstanding occurred in the saloon which required to be settled by a muscular argument. Mace finally learned the business sufficiently to set up for himself. Previous to his engagement with O'Baldwin, however, he had been connected with the editorial department of the New York *Tribune*, filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Greeley.

O'BALDWIN.

This gentleman, as his name indicates, is of French extraction. He was born in Paris in the latter part of the last century. On his mother's side he is connected with one of the oldest families in the city. It was intended by his parents that he should become a missionary, and he was educated for that purpose. He was a ready scholar, and at the age of nineteen could speak quite fluently seventeen languages besides his own. His inclinations, however, took another turn, and he concluded to adopt the much honored profession of the ring. To this end he turned his whole time and attention, and by the time he was of age, he weighed eight hundred and fifty pounds, and stood seven and a half feet tall. Mr. O'Baldwin is a gentleman of a very delicate and sensitive nature, and has always evinced great respect for the comfort and feelings of others. This characteristic is plainly shown in his treatment of Mr. Mace at their late meeting at Collier's station. Not for the world could O'Baldwin have been induced to say or do anything that would injure the feelings of his friend Mace.

THE BLOODY CONTEST.

The two gentlemen who are the subject of this sketch, having concluded to test their respective professional merits, next did all in their power to inform the authorities of their intention. They therefore, on Tuesday, the 13th, arrested in Baltimore, and then as if that did not afford a sufficient excuse, they came through Pittsburgh, having been previously announced by numerous telegrams, and pleaded their trip within a few miles of the city. To complete the whole arrangement they stood in the ring for an hour, that the police might have plenty of time to arrive and thus prevent the possibility of any one getting hurt!

The whole affair has very much the appearance of an organized humbug the country, ostensibly to attend a prize fight, but really to look at a foraging expedition upon the pockets of those who are simple minded enough to mingle in their crowd.

The two pugilists arrived in the city yesterday morning from the scene of their late conflict. They both left for Philadelphia in the afternoon.—Mace at 2 and O'Baldwin at 7:20 o'clock. Their friends were warned by their recent belligerent actions, not to allow them to take the same train, lest they become quarrelsome on the journey.

BREVITIES.

....Refreshing showers yesterday.

....Regular meeting of Councils next Monday.

....Street Committee of Councils will meet to-night.

....Apportionment before Councils next Monday.

....The founder of the printing machine—the type founder.

....The wet weather yesterday interfered with several picnics.

....Regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils on Monday next.

....Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Harrison streets are being paved.

....The new freight depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at the foot of Nineteenth street, is almost finished.

....Small showers might have been seen in all parts of the city yesterday, paired off according to their size, and sparring in a true pugilistic style.

....The alarm of fire from box 81, yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of some rubbish on Kirkpatrick street.

....Yesterday morning the Street Commissioner had removed from Denny alley, the dead horse which has annoyed the residents thereabouts for a day or two.

....One of the employes of the Anchor Cotton Works yesterday had his arm caught in some of the machinery and so badly crushed that it is feared amputation will be necessary.

....Messrs. J. & L. Hastings, proprietors of the Locust Block Pavement, have asked the Street Committee for permission to lay a section of their pavement on Wayne street. The request will be considered to night.

....The public fails to take full advantage of the partial success which the new postal law established. Bundles of any kind (fluids excepted) can now be sent through the mails any distance at the low rate of one cent for two ounces, provided they don't weigh more than twelve ounces, in which case they are taken for letter postage, which is usually considerably less than the express charges.

....Three suits for slander have been instituted at the Prothonotary's office within the last twenty four hours. George Jones swears in his affidavit that Daniel Truehart, colored, called him a thief and various other names. Daniel was arrested, but was released upon giving the necessary bail. Mrs. George Jones swears that she was called a prostitute by Mrs. Daniel Truehart. Frances Rosinski is the plaintiff in another case, and Mathias Regend another. James Arthurs, et ux. brings suit against Peter Kelley and wife.

....Among the desirable effects to be brought about by the proposed wooden pavement on Fifth avenue extension, we learn that a line of four horse omnibuses will be placed on the road to run from Market street to East Liberty, at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes. The stock of the Citizens Passenger Railway will be taken up at once by wealthy citizens residing on or near the Avenue, and the line established as soon as the pavement shall be completed. This project will not only subserve the public convenience, but will doubtless prove a paying investment.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of thirty-three common cases yesterday at the morning hearing.

L. KOKER is wanted by Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, to answer the charge of abusing his wife.

GEORGE HOGAN who had escaped from the Work House, was yesterday re-committed for thirty days by Mayor Callow.

GEORGE WOODS and Mark Van Horn were yesterday sent to the Work House for thirty days each by Mayor Blackmore.

JUSTICE BARKER of the South Side issued a warrant for the arrest of Nicodemus Mullen, on charge of threatening to take the life of Mrs. Hannah Shorte.

JOHN HUNT, another one of those cruel husbands, is charged with having deserted his wife and children and refused to support them. Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, issued a warrant for his arrest.

JOHN LETZMER was arrested in East Birmingham for acting in a very disorderly manner in riding recklessly through the streets on horseback, and using vile language to ladies who were passing. He will have a hearing before Justice Heisel.

MRS. REBECCA T. MCKEE made information before Squire Barker of South Pittsburgh, charging Edward Brown with assault and battery on her son and daughter. It is alleged that he struck the children several times with a wagon whip. Warrant issued.

YESTERDAY James P. White, a storekeeper at Braddocks Fields, made an information before Alderman McMasters charging H. C. Shipley with false pretense. It seems, from the statement of the deponent, that Shipley claimed to be an agent of the Pittsburgh & Connelsville Railroad Company, and has been making purchases of the deponent, representing that the goods were for the employes of the railroad company. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was found at Braddocks just ready to leave. The case was settled by the defendant paying for the goods and the cost of the suit.

Certainty of Employment.

The mechanic or workingman who buys himself a lot and secures a house in the village of Montrose will find the most encouraging prospect of steady and remunerative employment afforded him, in the erection of the large round house and extensive shops which have been located by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company at Verona borough, immediately opposite Montrose on the other side of the Allegheny. The building of these shops will require a large force of workmen, and will consume a considerable period of time. Workingmen should attend the grand auction sale at Montrose, on Monday next, buy a lot, have a house built thereon by the Improvement Trust Company, and be ready to assist in the work of erecting the railroad shops.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. S. A. Purviance is again convalescent.

***Alderman Smith has returned from Butler.

***Dr. Jackson has gone to camp with the Greys.

***John Coyle, Esq., has gone East to visit some friends.

***Maj. A. M. Brown and family have again gone to Butler county.

***Carl Schurz will not come to Pittsburgh, unless he changes his mind.

***George R. White, of this city, is the guest of A. T. Stewart at Saratoga Springs.

***Captain Fullwood wants to resign the honor conferred upon him by the Democracy.

***Perceval Smith of the *Mail* returned home yesterday from an eastern trip of two weeks duration.

***Col. Calliupe, of the U. S. Army, stationed at Detroit, is in the city spending a few days with his friends.

***Generals Ketchum and Owens were entertained after the meeting on Wednesday evening by their friends.

***Judge Kirkpatrick is very attentive to the Republican mass meetings, and takes a great interest in the campaign.

***C. A. Raive, Superintendent of this division of the Western Union Tegraph, is now in Pittsburgh making arrangements for an extension of the wires.

***Mr. John Harmer, son of Hon. A. C. Harmer, M. C. from the Fourth district, is spending a few days as the guest of Hon. James L. Graham, Allegheny.

***Treasurer Macferron, of Allegheny, has, we are pleased to learn, become convalescent from his recent illness that was superinduced by overwork during the late "rush" of receiving taxes.

***In the notice of the Third Ward Tanner Club yesterday, the name of Dr. Gallaher was erroneously give as taking a prominent part. It should have been Dr. Purviance, a next door neighbor.

***There was another Liberal pow-wow in Allegheny Diamond last night. The attendance was about as large as any yet seen in the Diamond. The attraction was an imported orator from New York, who spoke for about an hour. Hon. Thomas M. Marshall followed and then the crowd dispersed. Both speakers seemed to pay particular attention to anecodate—and were profuse in the use of manufactured incidents, to suit their needs. By this means they succeeded in holding the crowd for over an hour, when the audience finally withdrew.

INCENDIARISM IN EAST LIBERTY.

The Torch Again—Three Buildings Barned—Excitement Among the People.

The excitement among the people of East Liberty has again been renewed by the attempts of incendiaries to burn several buildings within the last few days. The first attempt was made on the new Lutheran church, but it was fortunately discovered in time, and the incipient conflagration extinguished. The next object of interest to the torchbearer was a row of new frame dwellings not far from the depot, one of the vacant buildings was set on fire, and there was a goodly prospect for a fine fire, when some persons happened along opportunely, and again the work of the incendiary was interfered with. Trace of the intent of the incendiaries was found in a large pile of shavings which had been collected against the house, partially saturated with oil, and then set on fire. The third attempt was on another frame house in the neighborhood, but by this time the people were thoroughly aroused, and their vigilance for the third time prevented a conflagration. It is possible the people will yet have to permanently organize that Vigilance Committee.

The Question of Accessibility.

One of the most important considerations for those who are looking about them for a rural home, and yet desire to be within easy reach of the city is the facilities for railroad travel between the city and the point at which they propose to locate. The village of Montrose may be reached by the West Penn and the Allegheny Valley Railroads, upon both of which are numerous daily accommodation trains. Upon each of these roads are stations at short distances, affording the mechanic the means of easily reaching the mill or city traversed by these six routes can be no better facilities for reaching any of our suburban districts than are possessed by the village of Montrose, laid out and to be sold Monday next by the Improvement Trust Company.

Ayers Latin School.

The fifth session of this most admirable school for boys opens on Monday, September 2d, at the rooms No. 29 Fifth avenue, and we take pleasure in recommending it to those of our readers who have sons to educate.

The instruction, by a full corps of experienced teachers, is thorough and accurate.

The aim is to teach *well the rudiments* of an English and classical education.

There are four regular classes preparing for college, and the same number of classes in the English department.

The number of students is limited to sixty, so that each one receives personal care and attention. Ten prizes are awarded to the best scholars in the various studies at each monthly examination.

The rooms, large, quiet, with good light and ventilation are superior to anything we have ever seen for a school. They are most elegantly furnished, including carpeted floors, cushioned chairs, and an excellent parlor organ, all prizes which are newly papered, are hung with maps, mottoes and pictures. Among these are fine engravings of the Presidents' grounds, and buildings of several of our best colleges, including those of Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale, Amherst and Hamilton. Each student is furnished with a separate chair and desk, and has free use of the dictionaries, books of reference, &c., with which the school is well supplied.

Mr. Edwin D. Mason, a recent graduate of Dartmouth, and the valedictorian of his class, who has been elected teacher of the classics, comes highly recommended as an instructor.

Although the school has been established but two years, it has already fitted students to enter Yale, Princeton, Amherst and Cornell, and we predict for it a future of continued usefulness and success.

How They Become Valuable.

It is an easy matter to subdivide a rugged and barren hillside or a pestilential swamp into lots and prepare a plan resembling a miniature city, when the property is and always will be worthless. But quite different is the policy of the Improvement Trust Company in preparing for their sale of lots in the village of Montrose. The plan of subdivision is based on liberal plan, with broad streets and public parks, it being the intention of the company to make it a model village in every respect. To this end they are now engaged in the work of grading the streets, and will, without delay, construct water works, with engines, pipes and reservoirs with ample capacity to supply the entire village with water. Churches and school houses and a town hall are also to be erected without cost to lot owners for their use. These and the other contemplated improvements must of necessity make these lots valuable even before they are offered for sale. Where else are such inducements offered to parties seeking a desirable investment or those who would secure a comfortable home as in these lots which the improvements alone render valuable?

Desirable Investments

For sale by S. McClean & Co., Bankers, No. 61 Fourth avenue, [near Market street.] Pittsburgh, Pa. We are the Local Agents for the sale of the following popular and undoubted securities, which we confidently assure Investers are in every respect first-class:

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, free of United States taxes, at 92½ and accrued interest.

Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railway first mortgage 8 Gold bonds, free of taxes, at 97½ and accrued interest.

Milwaukee & Northern first mortgage 8 per cent. railway bonds. Price 92½ and accrued interest.

Houston & Texas Central Railway first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

St. Joseph & Denver City first mortgage 8 per cent. gold bonds at 97½ and accrued interest from August 15.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

Omaha & Northwestern first mortgage land 7-30 gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

The City of Louisville 7 per cent. municipal bonds at 97½ and accrued interest.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds at par and interest.

Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane Company, Birmingham, Pa., first mortgage 8 per cent., (free of all taxes.)

Dunbar Iron Co., first mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds at par and accrued interest from June 1st.

For further particulars inquire of S. McClean & Co., Bankers, United States Government and other Loan Agents, as above, Dealers in all kinds of prime Investment Securities. Money advanced on Collaterals. Interest on deposits, &c.

Something for Reflection.

Among the numerous advantages offered to the purchasers of lots in the village of Montrose to be sold at auction by the Improvement Trust Company on Monday next, by no means the least important is the offer of the Company to build houses for purchasers, payable in one hundred monthly installments without interest. The long time given on the lot and the equally easy terms of payment for a house to be erected upon it by the Company make this the best opportunity ever offered the clerk, mechanic and workingman for securing a pleasant home within easy reach of the city. It should be remembered that such favorable terms upon which to procure a house and lot in so desirable a location, and with such beautiful surroundings is seldom offered. Call at the Company's office, No. 75 Fourth avenue, see the plan of Montrose, and learn additional particulars.

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an improved patent *Buck Wagon*, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible and its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure they will grow rapidly into popular favor and prove to be, as they are called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for them arecoming in rapidly

Old Rye Whisky.

The finest grands, at Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First Avenue.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Laying Down in Front of a Train—Crushed to Death.

One of the most deliberate suicides on record was committed yesterday on the Connellsville Railroad near the Salt Works. The engineer of Braddock's Accommodation No. 6, as his train was coming towards Pittsburgh saw before him a man stretched across the track with his head on one rail and his feet across on the other. The man apparently was bracing himself for the approach of the engine, evidently intent on bringing about his own death. He had chosen a corner in the road to better attain his end, and before the engineer had observed him he was within a few yards of the wheels. It was impossible to check up; the front wheels struck the man in the breast, crushing it in, and killing him instantly. The train was checked in time so that none but the front wheels of the locomotive passed over him.

The remains were gathered up and placed in a box to await a Coroner's inquest. The man was about thirty-five years of age, shabbily dressed, and apparently had been in distress financially. There were no paper about him from which a clue to his indentity could be obtained. His suicide was a deliberate one, as he was observed by persons on the eastward bound train to place himself in position across the track just a moment before the locomotive came around the curve.

Amusements

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Fred Aims continues to delight large crowds nightly at his well-managed theatre. Last evening, as heretofore, the house was filled with an audience that seemed to appreciate the excellence of the performances. Annie Adams and Frank Gibbons seem to be the favorites, though the others are equally good in their particular line. The trapeze performances of Gibbons evince a skill and nerve that are truly wonderful. But in order fully to appreciate the performance we advise all to attend. A change of performance will be given to night.

THE CIRCUS.—To-day the mammoth six tent show will visit our city, and after giving all the benefit of witnessing a grand street parade, will pitch the tents in Union Park, Allegheny. They will remain but one day in Allegheny, however, and to-morrow will exhibit at the corner of Penn avenue and 31st street, Pittsburgh. Three exhibitions will be given daily, and the ladies and children who would avoid the rush of the afternoon and evening can have an opportunity of seeing the animals at the morning exhibition at 10 o'clock. This circus has connected with it one of the largest and most rare collections of animals that can be found. This feature alone is a sufficient inducement to attract large crowds. Every one should remember that mammoth exhibition will remain in the city but two days, and an early opportunity should be taken to visit it.

Thrifty Towns.

The towns and villages which have lately sprung up in the vicinity of the city are all thrifty places, while old time fashioned neighborhoods everywhere lack the spirit of enterprise and the "go aheadativeness" so essentially requisite to the prosperity of their inhabitants. That fine village of Montrose, lately laid out by the Improvement Trust Company, will prove no exception to the general rule there can be no doubt, while with the public improvements which are being made there, we have every reason to believe that it will soon become one of the most thriving towns hereabout. Buy a lot and secure a home where you obtain the modern improvements which render a home comfortable, free of tax, and where you are certain to be surrounded by thrifty neighbors. Thousands will avail themselves of this opportunity to live in their own homes; and, as it will require them to be industrious and economical to retain them, the population will be made up of a good class of people.

Birmingham Letter List, August 23d.

Allen Maggie J
Armstrong C G
Anderson G
Ayers A J
Anderson E
Barr Mrs M
Barr Wm H
Bennington A
Brown A S
Brown A S
Brown Jas
Blackshaw J E
Black Jas
Black Chas
Bell Nathaniel
Chilcott Jas
Clarke Wm
Cook Jas
Cready Peter
Dowler Jas
Dougherty P
Darling H
Dewalt Wm
Devlin Peter
Dwyer Jas
Dunlap Jas
Ewing Jas
Elliott Jas
Fisher E
Fleming N
Gallagher M

Gallen T W
Gilmore Jas
Hannah John
Harvey A J
Hutchison W C
Hayes Mrs
Hall James
Hall Jas
Hunter P T
Hoffman Jas
Johnson Jas
Jones Lizzie M
Jones E
Kelly Jas
Kane W
Kennedy J A
Kennedy Jas
Kane M
Kelly Chas
Kelly Peter
Lowry J
Lowry John
Lee J
Miller Wm
Morris T D
Mercer J
Mathews Kate
Mathews Jas
Morgan J P
Mahaffey W P
Mahaffey
Mc Cully Geo
Mc Cue Jas
Mc Gillen M

Mullen Owen
Mcgowan Alex
Mccauley John
Mc Kee Jas
Magill Mrs Mary
Mc Kelvey W m
Neil Andy
O'Brien J
Roberts John H
Richards Mrs J
Richards Mrs J
Roth M
Rodgers W K
Rider Daniel
Smith Thomas
Stuart Jacob
Schuchman C A L
Stringer Peter
Smith W
Smith W
Stuart Selena
Swaney James P
Stevens
Thornton D
Taylor Jas
Taylor Jas
Wallace J
Wallace J M Kee
Wood Joseph
Young R

CHAS. HOERR, P. M.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. EUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

DIED:

MURRAY—August 24th, at 8.30 o'clock, P. M., JAMES MURRAY, aged 72 years, 6 months and 24 days, eldest son of J. S. and J. A. Murray.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Cedar alley, Fifth ward, Allegheny City, TO-DAY (Friday), at 2 o'clock, P. M.

DOYLE—On Thursday morning, August 22d, at 9 o'clock, MARY ELLEN, eldest daughter of Frank J. and Mary Ellen Totten, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Forbes street, above Boyd, TO-DAY (Friday), at 4 o'clock, P. M., to which friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE—On Thursday, August 22d, MARY E., wife of Samuel M. Moore, and J. W., and M. Moore, aged 11 months and 12 days.

Funeral TO-DAY (Friday), at 9 o'clock, A. M., from No. 77 Washington street.

BOYD—On August 22d, 10 minutes to 3 o'clock, A. M., ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Robert and Isabella Boyd, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, No. 411 Penn street, TO-DAY (Friday), August 23d, at 2 o'clock.

MCHUGH—On Wednesday, August 21st, ELLIE, infant daughter of J. T. and Mary McHugh.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Monongahela Borough, TO-DAY (Friday), at 2 o'clock.

FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 260 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at short notice. Office open at all hours day and night. Hearses and Carriages fur